

THE TIMES

THURSDAY MARCH 25 1982

Price twenty pence

£7m appeal planned for Aintree

A £7m world-wide appeal is to save the Grand National by purchasing Aintree racecourse from the owner, Mr Bill Davies, is to be launched by the Jockey Club. An Aintree Trust, headed by Lord Derby, will handle the funds, which have to be raised by November 1.

Page 21

Central America initiative awaited

Washington is awaiting the results of Sunday's elections in El Salvador before pursuing efforts to find a negotiated settlement to the conflict in Central America. Mexico is trying to arrange talks between the United States and Nicaragua.

Page 21

Change of venue for Reagan

The Government has withdrawn the suggestion that President Reagan might address both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall during his visit in June. He will be invited instead to speak in the Royal Gallery, adjacent to the Lords.

Tory attack on GLC budget

The Conservative-controlled London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea asked the Divisional Court to decide the Greater London Council's budget for 1982-83 illegal and cited the Law Lords' ruling on the GLC's cheap fares policy.

Page 13

If the SDP wins—
will they be
given a policy?

**New candidates are confirmed**

Labour's National Executive Committee has confirmed the choice of two prospective candidates to replace Mr Frederick Mulley, MP for Sheffield, Park, and former Secretary of State for Defence, and Mr Frank Hooley, MP for Sheffield, Heeley.

£2,600m gamble on racing

Part three of 'The Times' series on the racing industry looks at the world of gambling, how Britons wager £2,600m annually; and why, contrary to popular belief, not all bookmakers thrive.

Page 20

Banking rescue

The full extent of the operation by the Bank of England and the clearing banks to rescue the so-called secondary banks in 1973-75 is only now being appreciated. Margaret Reid reveals that the Bank of England set aside about £100m in its accounts for the possible cost to itself of the crisis.

Page 17

State pay row

Trouble is brewing over the wage increases for chiefs of nationalized industries after the publication of a White Paper which showed that pay for state chairmen was falling further behind the private sector.

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'The Times'

In earlier editions yesterday advertisements appeared on two pages designated for overseas news and sport. This was due to production difficulties for which we apologize.

Leader page 13
Letters: On Arab unrest, from Sir Anthony Nutting, and the Israeli Chargé d'Affaires; cable television; from Mr D. Widdicombe, QC, and Mr R. J. D. Johnson; Falklands; from Air Commodore B. G. Frow.

Leading articles: China and Russia; MPs pay.

Features, page 12
Julian Amery recalls Britain's lost chances in Europe; Ronald Butt says the SDP are missing their prime target; the misleading crime statistics.

Obituary, page 14
Sir Keith Showering, Herr Konrad Wolf.

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Begin may call early election after failure in Knesset

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 24

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, said today that there was now no alternative but to bring forward the next general election, not due to be held until 1985. Although he gave no specific date, the Prime Minister's spokesman said the new poll would be held within a year.

Mr Begin was speaking informally to a small group of reporters in the Israeli Parliament. He admitted frankly that he did not think his Government could survive indefinitely with the present voting balance of 60 to 60 in the 120-seat Knesset, especially as a number of key issues were soon coming up. Mr Begin emphasized his belief that a new election would strengthen the position of his right-wing Likud group over the opposition Labour Party. Recent opinion polls have shown the Government faring strongly against Labour.

A senior government official said later that among matters which had still to be decided was whether a new election would be forced by a resignation, or by introducing a formal motion to dissolve the Knesset. Intense political discussions on the subject are expected over the next few weeks. However, no action is likely until the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, due on April 26—providing the Government can survive its present precarious position in Parliament.

The new atmosphere of political uncertainty was caused by last night's vote of no confidence in the Government's handling of events in the occupied West Bank which was tied 58-58. Mr Begin explained today that although he had wanted to resign last night, he had been overruled by his Cabinet colleagues.

An analysis of the voting shows that it was not left-wing opposition which upset the Begin Government, but the rightwingers who, although

Arab youths shot, page 8
Letters, page 13**Final polls favour Jenkins today**

From Anthony Bevins, Glasgow

The voters of Glasgow, Hillhead, will today go to the polls in the knowledge that they have confused the newspaper and party-political pollsters.

Two further polls being published this morning by the Daily Mail and The Sun show a significant lead for Mr Roy Jenkins of the Social Democrats-Liberal Alliance just 24 hours after The Daily Telegraph-Gallup had suggested a 65 per cent Labour lead for Mr David Wiseman.

The Sun poll, conducted by Audience and Selections by telephone on Tuesday, gave the Alliance 35 per cent, Conservatives 25 per cent, Labour 25 per cent and SNP 11 per cent, suggesting a majority of about 1,800.

On past by-election form, such front-page polling day prediction may well help the Alliance by promoting a further swing as tactical voters muster behind an expected winner.

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, had been unable to conceal his delight when

Battle of issues, page 2
Ronald Butt, page 12

Opinion polls published this month

Date	Poll	Publication	Con	Lab	SDP	SNP
Mar 14	NOP	Observer	30%	33%	14%	14%
Mar 19	D Mail	28%	28%	19%	16%	
Mar 22	Mori	29%	28%	24.5%	13.5%	
Mar 23	System 3	Glasgow Her 27%	26%	31%	13%	12.5%
Mar 24	Gallup	D Telegraph 27%	33.5%	26%	12.5%	

United States—for putting obstacles in the way of the normalization of relations. But he also accused Japan of supporting the "hacked-off myth" of the Soviet threat, and allowing itself to be drawn into a mechanism of anti-Soviet policy.

He called on Tokyo to look again at Soviet proposals made last year, for new confidence-building measures in the Far East, and added: "Frankly, it is hard to understand what moral right some figures in Tokyo have to tell their people and the world about 'apprehensions' allegedly aroused in them by some or other actions of the USSR if they do not even wish to hear about our proposals."

He contrasted all this with the "friendly co-operation" his country had enjoyed with India for the past 25 years. He said

Continued on back page, col 1

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

17 arrested in drug squad raids

Seventeen people were last night being questioned by detectives investigating drug smuggling after police and Customs and Excise officers, some of the armed, staged a series of coordinated swoops on Heathrow airport and houses throughout the country.

Cannabis and cocaine believed to be worth at least £30,000 was seized after a plane from Johannesburg landed at Heathrow.

Meanwhile other officers from various regional crime squads raided houses in co Durham, Kent, London and Lancashire. Nine women and eight men were arrested.

A spokesman for the Number Five Regional Crime Squad, based at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, said they were investigating an international drug-smuggling ring centred in Lancashire and involving armed robberies carried out to finance the drug ring.

Turkey workers reject pay offer

Striking workers at Bernd Matthews turkey plants in East Anglia yesterday rejected in a secret ballot the company's latest pay offer, which would have added £7 to the basic wage of £67.71p. Mr Jack Bony, general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, immediately asked Mr Matthews for fresh talks.

The union is seeking a 15.5 per cent increase in the basic wage, a reduction in the working week from 40 to 38 hours, and an extra week's holiday.

Fowler to join in nurses' pay talks

Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, will meet nurses' leaders for pay talks in London on Monday. He agreed to the talks after receiving an urgent request from the nurses' staff side.

Union Leaders have said there is a distinct possibility of industrial action if a 6.45 per cent pay offer is not increased. The Confederation of Health Service Employees welcomed the minister's decision and said that they were still determined on a 12 per cent rise.

Loaders strike at Gatwick

Volunteers helped to unload British Caledonian aircraft at Gatwick yesterday when loaders and tug drivers went on strike over the disciplining of a worker for alleged pilfering. Substitute drivers were called in, but many flights were delayed or cancelled. British Caledonian said efforts were being made to resolve the dispute.

Girl improves

Sandra Radley, aged 17, the Scunthorpe girl who had a leg sewn back on by surgeons on Monday, continued to make satisfactory progress at Withington Hospital, Manchester, yesterday.

This won't pay for tickets, bills or early morning tea.



The Sympathetic Hearing Scheme

But to the deaf and hard of hearing, it's worth more than all the others put together.

Unlike other well-advertised pieces of plastic, this won't buy anything. Yet it's extremely valuable. Because it's available to anyone who has hearing difficulties, as part of a very practical scheme.

The Sympathetic Hearing Scheme aims to make everyday activities like shopping - which are difficult enough for those of us with perfect hearing - easier for everyone.

If someone who's deaf or hard of hearing wants help from a shop assistant, waiter or anyone else serving them, they simply and discreetly show the card. On its reverse there are a few short hints.

All along the high street and in shopping centres, shops, department stores, newsagents, and the like are displaying the Scheme's 'ear' symbol to show that the staff are ready, willing and able to help.

If you're deaf or hard of hearing, we'll send you one of the credit card-sized plastic cards, free. To get yours, just send a stamped addressed

envelope to the address below. If you work with the public, why don't you make sure your company gets involved? Find out from your employer whether you're already participating. If not, ask us for a free leaflet, which tells you more about the Scheme and includes a window sticker of the 'ear' symbol. Please send an SAE marked 'Leaflet'.

Dept. TI, 6 Great James Street, London WC1. Jointly organised by BAHOH, The British Association of the Hard of Hearing; BDA, The British Deaf Association; NCDS, The National Deaf Children's Society; RNID, The Royal National Institute for the Deaf.

The Sympathetic Hearing Scheme.



Police Federation staff at Surbiton, Surrey, yesterday counting the replies, said to be more than 100,000, to the federation's newspaper advertisements calling for the restoration of capital punishment. All but about 200 were in favour.

Hillhead by-election

Battle of issues, not personalities

From Jonathan Wills, Glasgow

Mr Murray said yesterday:

"The trade union movement is now gearing itself up for the most intensive period of campaigning for over ten years. In particular, unions are warning employers with whom they deal of the folly of seeking to use the anti-union weapons the Government is offering to them."

"Employers can do themselves, and the country, a favour by telling the Government that they don't need or want this disruptive legislation before it is too late."

"No sensible employer looking after his own interests can relish another bruising and damaging period of industrial conflict resulting

in thousands of extra adults

having

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redundant

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February

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thousands

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PARLIAMENT March 24 1982

Pornography is leading youngsters into crime

LAW AND ORDER

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, in his maiden speech in the House of Lords, said it would be a dereliction of duty if the courts started treating recidivist young burglars with kid gloves.

Speaking in the debate on law and order, he defended judges against what he called recent heavy and hysterical criticism of sentences they had passed. He said it was important for the judges to be right and there could be a limit to what judges could do.

He called for action against the huge increase in the sale of pornography traceable to glossy imports, large quantities of which came into the country through the ports of Dover or Durban. It found its way into the hands of young people with the inevitable result seen every day.

Lord Renton (C) in opening the debate, said that there was growing public anxiety about the crime wave, more especially because of the great increase in burglaries from homes and of street muggings.

Anxiety was further increased because only 38 per cent of the offences in England and Wales brought to the notice of the police had been cleared last year, compared with 40 per cent or more in other recent years. However, more than a million cases had been cleared up in England and Wales, compared with fewer than 900,000 in 1980.

All the statistics were against the argument that the reduction of capital punishment would save human life to any degree.

He was shocked by the statement made by Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, last week that she saw no correlation between a high level of crime and the high level of unemployment of the last summer, had suffered for the last 50 years.

Unemployment is not an excuse (the said) and I doubt whether it is ever a major cause.

Expenditure on police forces

was going up from £1,150m in 1978-79 to £2,314m in 1982-83, slightly more than double and of course taking account of inflation.

His achievements and policies were a great credit to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

He had not been responsible for last year's increase in crime.

But the Home Secretary has

taken the said it would have been even worse. He has gained the confidence of the police and their morale is high.

The police deserved and needed the full support of Parliament and people all the time. There was no room for the extremists who wanted to destroy society and one of the principal methods was by breaking the morale of the police. As Mr Pat Wall had said plainly and publicly, they would like to get rid of all judges and police, but that would not put the country right.

Everyone else had a strong interest in encouraging the police. Their establishments should be reviewed, as a high priority. That had been done some years ago.

All local police committees should support the forces without interfering with their operational methods. The police were professionals and experienced and it was not for amateurs, even democratically elected ones, to attempt to dictate to them.

There were people who felt like forming vigilantes but they were not bringing up their children decently with love and concern which was independent. They could not have one without the other. Parents should set an example of sober good behaviour.

Teachers also had a part to play. They could encourage the police to give talks in schools and that might lead to better

understanding and cooperation from the children.

We have a Home Secretary (he said) who is doing what he can and so are the police. Now it is up to the rest of us.

Lord Elystan Morgan (Lab), for the Opposition, said that the police had a wide-ranging duty, to combat social malaise in the normal peaceful society. Suppression and control of crime was an important part, but only one part of that comprehensive duty.

It was fallacious to suggest that there was a racial bias for crime, but that was the case. The police were criticised by the public by the Metropolitan Police a week or so ago of the analysis of figures for robbery and other violent crime broken down on a colour basis.

As an analysis it was wholly misleading. Whether or not it was calculated to poison race relations, it ran a high danger of doing so.

To be accountable to the public, the police must be answerable. The people who were themselves in turn responsive to public feeling. Against such principles, the remarks of Mr James Anderson, the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, and his proposal that the constable should be abolished from police authorities and replaced by people appointed bureaucratically, should be looked at with great trepidation.

The Government was seeking to modernise and clarify the law. In the Criminal Justice Bill, additional powers were provided for the courts to deal with crime in prisons. The Government had sought to reverse the slide in capacity because of years of neglect and giving a priority to building.

By that, positive action from those outside the criminal justice system and from the community was what was needed, with the ability to look at things afresh while retaining confidence in the institutions.

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, in a maiden speech, said that statistics were mostly misleading and largely untrustworthy. The police could only operate with the consent and active help of law-abiding citizens.

What could destroy the efficacy of the police more quickly than anything was the undermining of their authority by those who knew better.

Judges were a popular target for the media, and an attractive target because they made good copy and seldom had an opportunity to answer back.

With the past few days, judges had been heavily and almost hysterically criticised for passing too lenient sentences and also for passing too severe sentences. It was impossible for judges to be right.

They were trying to reduce prison sentences. It had become apparent that prison never did anyone any good. Judges needed no encouragement to realize that the longer a sentence, and with whom it was possible to be at the better.

Steps must be taken to encourage the ethnic minorities to have their representatives in the police force.

Closely the police must be accountable to someone. It was an interesting argument to whether the Metropolitan Police should be responsible directly to the Home Secretary or not, but he hoped the House would agree, wherever they were to be responsible to, perhaps Mr Livingstone would be at the better.

They had to be sent to prison if only because while there they were not terrorising householders and stealing their goods.

He did not believe that the severity of punishment in itself would be a deterrent. It was a deterrent in more than a number of cases. He knew of few people who had come out of prison any better than they went into it. The value of a prison sentence was quite simply that so long as a person was in prison he knew

that he did not accept that remark. The House of Lords does work effectively. The proof of this is the number of amendments which are made by the House and are accepted by governments; the number of times we have been instrumental in improvements in legislation, promoting legislation and in airing subjects of national importance. (Cheers.)

Viscount St Davids (Ind): While the present stance of the Labour party is to abolish the House of Lords, it is to be hoped that there is no chance of agreement between the parties in turn must depend upon some measure of agreement on the type of reform which might be acceptable. At present there was no sign of this agreement.

Lord Stenhouse (Lab) who had asked what further consideration the Government had given to the subject, said that was a somewhat unsatisfactory answer. Did the Government not realize that the absence of some indication or suggestion of reform of the House of Lords, only served to strengthen the attitude of those who sought to abolish this House?

If, at the next election, events take a certain turn (he said), there might be an immediate demand for the abolition of this House. Is there any reason why both Houses of Parliament should not begin to discuss, even in a temporary and perhaps potential fashion, what kind of reform is required for the House of Lords?

Lord Jenkins of Putney (Lab): The desire to abolish the House of Lords in its present somewhat indefensible form does not necessarily indicate a devotion to single chamber government.

Lady Young: I come from a party which is committed to having a second chamber, and I would like to know what would like Lord Jenkins's party to say the same and in such vigorous terms.

Lord Robbins (Ind): There was a close approximation to a solution a few years ago which was only defeated by an unholy alliance in the House of Commons.

Lady Young: I do not think I would describe members of the House of Lords as only proceeding when there is a measure of agreement that reform is required and what that reform might be. At the moment there is no indication that is such agreement.

Lord Avebury (L): Whilst there may be general approval of the motion the House of Lords should continue in being, neither the Labour nor the Conservative parties wish to come to the defence of it because it would be a nuisance if proper resources were to be made available to backbenchers in this House as they are in the House of

was not going to commit further offences.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office said the number of robberies recorded in 1981 rose disturbingly, by about one third in comparison with the previous year. In view of the public concern about robbery and theft it was better, in the Government's view, for problems to be discussed in terms of as many facts as possible rather than entirely on the grounds of rumour.

The Government had done so in the recent study on crime attacks. It was not going to turn around and criticize the Metropolitan Police for doing very well in this area. The Government's view, for problems to be discussed in terms of as many facts as possible rather than entirely on the grounds of rumour.

All the old sanctions had gone: the social, the religious, the financial and the employment sanction. It was now psychology for anyone to have a bad conscience or a guilty conscience, but nothing had been found to replace it.

So long as western society was prepared to tolerate economic and social disadvantage and failed to win the respect of the young generation to the extent that it did, it must be prepared to expect quite a high percentage of crime.

Acquisitiveness and greed were depicted and religiously imitated by the young people who took such pride in the statistics.

One would only have to sit a short time in his court in the Strand to realize the imitative effect of the huge increase in the sale of pornography. Because of the ramifications and recording type of social behaviour which was accompanied crime, crime was almost inevitable.

It is traceable to glossy imports which come into the country (he said), disguised as Danish bacon or Dutch sausages, which permeate through various shops to find their way into the hands of young people with inevitable serious results which we are seeing every day.

Those are the areas where the attack should be levelled, rather than the assault on his victims with a view to his some shame, making an apology or making some separation.

Not least among those who deserved the same treatment as the Home Secretary himself. Mr Whitelaw had been under fire for his proposal to change the law and he should not be deviated or deterred from the pursuit of policies that he had been following hitherto. To the extent that he held to those policies he had the total support of the Social Democratic benches.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said he disagreed with Lord Elystan Morgan's criticism of the Metropolitan Police which included the number of the ethnic minorities who had committed certain offences. It was a mistake in matters of this sort to conceal anything. If the Metropolitan Police were in possession of facts they might be released to the debate on the communists they would be at fault if they suppressed them.

As for capital punishment, it remained his judgment that on balance it was better that the guilty rather than the innocent should suffer.

He was never greatly impressed by long prison sentences because of the alleviations open to them. If the penalty, on the other hand, was a speedy death this would be a considerable deterrent.

That was almost the ideal subject for a referendum but it involved the making of statistics and the media, were likely to sway public opinion against support of Lord Scarman's recommendations and towards the passing of amendments to the Criminal Justice Bill against the public interest.

They were faced with a cause for serious concern, but there was no reason for surprise because it had been going on for so long.

Even *The Times* on March 8 had, for *The Times*, a sensational headline: "56 crimes an hour in London". In the second part of the article, it was admitted that the figures were never greatly impressed by long prison sentences because of the alleviations open to them. If the penalty, on the other hand, was a speedy death this would be a considerable deterrent.

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Lane: Impossible to be right.



Scarman: Report was right.

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It was necessary to give judges an opportunity of non-apply the automatic reduction of a sentence.

By the time the criminal falls in the hands of the police, and particularly by the time he reaches court (he said), it is too late. The damage has been done. The remedy, if it can be found, must be sought a great deal earlier.

All the old sanctions had gone: the social, the financial and the employment sanction. It was now psychology for anyone to have a bad conscience or a guilty conscience, but nothing had been found to replace it.

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It was only result in a third of the time being spent in prison. He was not to have been given the opportunity of not applying the new type of sentence.

It was necessary to give judges an opportunity of non-apply the automatic reduction of a sentence.

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news papers. If he does not

the discussions going on at

budget reform are going to

together and will go forward

parallel as everyone has said

They are linked in that way

Sir Peter Emery (Honolulu)

ministers have been expressing

their Brussels meetings (con-

cerning trade and expansion)

Japan and about the expansion

of imports into Japan. Do we

set a stage that if we can

act as a community we can

ought to take unilateral steps

Mr Atkins: The Community

body is more powerful than

the country alone. I believe it

is the right course of action

under Article 23 of the Cen-

tral Agreement of Tariffs and

Trade (CET) our own import

restrictions are very damag-

ing to the export potential

of our manufacturing in the

European countries.

We fully support the long

term deal for Britain on the

budget contribution to the

EEA.

Mr Atkins: On Japan, I be-

lieve the most the Community

is what we can adopt. There is

no timetable for this procedure

but it is intended to proceed

as quickly as we can.

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Southend-

Riverside, C): Every time we

make a statement of this kind there

is something in about discussions

with Japan. We seem to make

progress on this.

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New Bangladesh leader helped Sattar to power

Bangladesh has been waiting week by week for a military coup, and yesterday it came. Paradoxically, Lieutenant-General Mohammad Hossain Ershad, the golfing Army chief who has declared himself martial law leader, acclaim as a military democrat only last May when he swore allegiance to the constitution after President Zia ur-Rahman was assassinated by Army elements.

It was General Ershad who helped General Abdus Sattar, the Vice-President at the time, out of his hospital bed, into his trousers and over to the President's office to take over the administration.

A former Lieutenant-Colonel in the Pakistan Army, General Ershad rose steadily through the officer corps in independent Bangladesh and despite his high reputation among many countrymen, who looked to him as a prospective leader, often declared: "I am a soldier, not a politician".

Mr Sattar and his Bangladesh National Party went on to win power in elections barely four months ago on the shoulders of the murdered Zia who founded the party and achieved the status of a near saint in his country. They fell from power because they failed to live up to the dead man's reputation.

General Ershad: Soldier not politician

By Leslie Plommer

and ideals, thus providing the Army with its opening.

As President, the sickly and uninspiring Mr Sattar proved unable to unify the country or the many interest groups which Zia welded into a party and kept in check.

The party slipped increasingly into the corruption which had begun to mar its last phase, even under Zia, and which at last reached right into the Cabinet.

Scarcely had last November's election rhetoric died away than the cracks between President Sattar and the military began to open wide. General Ershad stepped up demands for power sharing by the military, and was rebuffed by President Sattar who said the military's job was only to defend the national sovereignty. Any other role for them was inconceivable.

General Ershad evidently had other ideas. While denying that his ambition was to become President ("Could I not have walked into the office of the President if Zia was killed?"), he argued that military assassinations and coup attempts would continue if the Army was pitched as a "distant bystander responsible only for defending the borders".

But in recent weeks events began to move more quickly as the Army stepped *de facto* into the political arena.

To the horror of many politicians, President Sattar reluctantly agreed in January to set up a National Security Council including service chiefs.

In February, under military pressure, he dismissed the entire Cabinet, citing "negligence, corruption, irresponsibility and self-interest" among leading figures. Corruption inquiries were ordered and a reduced Cabinet quickly formed, but Army dissatisfaction persisted.

At the same time the economy continued to foun-

der, with international funds drying up partly because of perceived maladministration by Dacca.

In recent days rumours of

at best, another governmentreshuffle and, at worst, a coup had become rife in Dacca.

Indeed, the wonder of many observers is that it took General Ershad so long to make his move. If he hesitated, one reason may be that Bangladesh's problems seem so intractable that they may defeat even the army, which would then find itself in as much public disgrace as the politicians.

■ Washington: The United States Government today urged Bangladesh to return to constitutional government at the earliest opportunity. (Nicholas Ashford writes).

In a statement issued after the coup in Dacca, the state Department said it regretted that the constitutional processes which had been reintroduced by the late President Zia had been overturned.

The United States had repeatedly emphasized in recent months the importance it attached to constitutional and democratic government and economic development in Bangladesh.

Officials said that the coup would not affect America's economic assistance programme to Bangladesh but the situation would remain under review.

■ Delhi: Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, the External Affairs Minister, told the Indian Parliament that the situation in Bangladesh appeared to be under control. (Reuter reports).

India considered developments there an internal matter and did not expect any adverse effect on bilateral relations.

The Press Trust of India quoted West Bengal officials as saying the authorities in Dacca had sealed three rail and road crossings on the frontier with India



Poles apart: refugees from camps in Austria disembarking from a train at Buchs, eastern Switzerland. They are the first of 1,000 who will be given asylum in Switzerland.

Pakistani teachers defy protest ban

From Trevor Fishlock Peshawar, March 24

Thousands of teachers demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar today demanding higher pay and shouting: "Zia ul-Haq talks of Islam. We talk of not having enough to eat." They were dispersed by tear gas and by police wielding *lathis* (canes). Demonstrations are banned under the martial law regime and it is a mark of the discontent felt by teachers, and others in Pakistan, that they should defy the ban and go on the streets.

The police tried to undermine the demonstration by arresting the teachers' leaders early this morning. They also detained teachers on their way into the city capital of the North West Frontier Province.

The authorities said that about 100 were arrested. The teachers claimed that several hundred were held, and estimated that 25,000 took part in the protest. There were demonstrations and sit-ins at six or seven different places in the city.

The teachers have attracted much public sympathy. The poorest paid earn only about £21 a month.

Many state schools in Pakistan have been closed for two weeks - because of a teachers' strike. Last week about 20,000 demonstrated.

The teachers' struggle seems to be purely an economic one, but politicians in the prohibited parties see it as evidence of increasing unrest.

Mr Stefan Bratkowski, a communist reformer and chairman of the union de-

New Polish journalists' union registered

Warsaw, March 24. — A new Polish journalists' trade union was legalized today to replace the National Association of Journalists whose dissolution for being illegal was announced by the martial law authorities on Saturday.

The Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic was formally registered at Warsaw's City Hall, PAP, the official news agency said. Registration confers legal status on the organization, which has publicly dissociated itself from the "irresponsible actions of part of the leadership of the former association".

■ A military tribunal has sentenced Mr. Krzysztof Mazur, a former Solidarity member to six and a half years in prison on charges of organizing union cells in Miecie, south-west Poland and distributing leaflets "containing false information which could have caused public unrest".

Navy sails to scrap merchants

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy's patrol ship HMS Endurance was expected last night in South Georgia, the Falkland group island where a band of Argentine scrap metal entrepreneurs have made themselves more famous than Steptoe and Son.

What happened next was open to doubt, as Britain tried to secure the removal of the island's most illegal immigrants via diplomatic channels in London and Buenos Aires. But the presence of the 3,600-ton ice patrol vessel will strengthen the campaign for keeping her in the fleet, in the face of Government plans to sell her.

Between six and 10 of the 60 metal merchants who landed on South Georgia at the weekend are thought to be still there, sheltering under the Argentine flag at the disused Leigh whaling station. Unconfirmed reports suggested that they were armed, because shots had been heard, and that some of the original party were military.

Most of the original party left, however, after protests from Britain, whose sovereignty over the Falkland Islands has long been the subject of negotiations with Argentina.

All that the Ministry of Defence would confirm yesterday was that HMS Endurance was in Falklands waters, and that she was ready to give assistance if required.

Her armaments are light but effective — two 20mm Oerlikon guns and two Wasp helicopters. Her 119-man complement includes provisions for a small detachment of marines.

Part of the ship's duties while on station in the south is to ferry marines in between Port Stanley in the Falklands and Montevideo in Uruguay, which is the terminal for air transport to and from Britain.

About 40 marines are stationed on the Falklands at any one time. HMS Endurance was at Port Stanley when she was diverted to South Georgia, 800 miles to the south-east. Although the Ministry of Defence was not saying anything last night, it would be surprising if some of these marines were not on board.

The vessel was launched in Denmark in 1956, but was reinforced by Harland and Wolff when Britain bought her second-hand from a Danish company in 1957.

The Government decided after last year's Defence Review, however, that the annual £3m it cost to keep HMS Endurance afloat was an expense that the Defence Ministry could ill afford, and Endurance was put up for sale.

Letters, page 13

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Torture trial refused

Ankara. — The Ankara martial law prosecutor refused to start legal proceedings against three policemen in connexion with the alleged torture of a woman political detainee under interrogation last year (Rasit Gurdilek writes).

He ruled that apart from the claims of Miss Ayfer Arisoy, an alleged member of the leftist underground Revolutionary Road organization, there was no hard evidence to support the accusations. Recently, a Turkish Government spokesman admitted that 15 political detainees had died under torture as claimed by Amnesty International.

India criticized in hijack trial

Pietermaritzburg. — The presiding judge in the trial of 43 white alleged mercenaries charged with hijacking an Air India airliner in the Seychelles in November has criticized the Indian Government for refusing to allow the pilot and co-pilot to testify in South Africa.

But despite defence objections, Mr Justice Neville James granted a prosecution request for testimony to be taken from the pilots and the Seychelles Director of Civil Aviation before a local judge in the Seychelles capital, Victoria. The defendants, led by Colonel Mike Hoare, face four counts under anti-hijack laws carrying sentences of five to 30 years.

Fire-hit liner cuts cruises

Miami. — The SS Norway the world's largest luxury liner, will return to West Germany for dry docking six weeks ahead of schedule, forcing cancellation of seven Caribbean cruises, officials said. Damage done last Friday in a boiler-room fire is the reason.

Cruises scheduled for this month and in April have been cancelled, affecting 12,000 booked passengers, all of whom are being offered full refunds or alternative cruises. Launched in 1960 as the SS France, it made its debut as a "floating luxury hotel" two years ago. Electrical and mechanical breakdowns have plagued it since.

Finnish party loses leader

Helsinki. — Mr Aarne Saarinen, the chairman of Finland's divided Communist Party, announced his resignation and predicted sweeping leadership changes at an extra party congress in May. He said he expected the deputy chairman, Mr Taito Sinisalo, to resign too.

The Finnish Communist Party has been in most Governments during the past 15 years; but its Stalinist faction has opposed this and has often voted against the Government in violation of party orders. Eleven of its 35 MPs are under suspension.

Border control to be eased

Hongkong. — Sir Murray MacLehose, the Governor of Hongkong, will sign next month, on the eve of his retirement to the House of Lords, an agreement with the Chinese authorities on joint projects to diminish remaining restraints on traffic across the border.

The No 1 border gate at Lo Wu will now remain open until 9 pm instead of 5 pm; additional road crossing links have been approved and regular ferry services will operate from Hongkong to tourist resorts on the Chinese coast.

They said the increase would with the rise in a over the year, from Ireland said to meet a high cost and criteria applied.

Three other men convicted with him of financial irregularities and offences involving hard currency transactions received prison sentences of 10 years, 15 years and 18 years the agency said. The sentences are not subject to appeal.

Dutch guilders for apartheid victims

The Hague. — The Netherlands has earmarked 1.9m guilders (£400,000) of aid for victims of apartheid and decolonization in southern Africa, the Development Cooperation Ministry announced.

The African National Congress will receive 250,000 guilders of relief aid for South African refugees in Angola and Tanzania and the World Council of churches 550,000 guilders for its anti-racism programme.

French atom test

Wellington. — France detonated a nuclear device at its underground testing site on Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific on Sunday, according to New Zealand scientists. The explosion was rated at 12 kilotonnes.

Opened by the secretary.

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دعا من العمل

New Mitterrand law rebounds on the socialists

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 24.

The so-called "third ballot" of the local elections took place today in the 95 departments of metropolitan France and, as expected after its decisive victory in last Sunday's second ballot, the Opposition has cornered nearly two thirds of the presidents of the *conseils généraux*, the departmental assemblies.

In the process, the Opposition has become the main beneficiary of the Socialist Government's recent decentralization law, which has greatly extended their powers and made them heads of the local executives in place of the Napoleonic prefects.

Instead of 51 departmental assemblies it held before the last elections, the conservative Opposition now controls 58, while the left-wing majority, which held 44, has dropped to 35. As a result, the Opposition also stands to increase its control over most of the 22 regional assemblies. These are partly elected by the *conseillers généraux*.

Polling for them will take place on April 15. At present, the Opposition controls 13 presidencies of regional assemblies, while the Majority commands nine. But the left is almost certain to lose control of Burgundy, upper-Normandy, and Franche-Comté.

There was uncertainty until the very last minute as to which way some *conseils généraux* would swing, because there was a tie between right and left in five of them, and in that case, the presidency goes to the *doyen d'âge*, the oldest member.

In the department of Corsica, always a law unto itself, M. Pierre Predali, a Bonapartist classified as a member of the opposition, sided with the left today to everyone's surprise, and swung the vote in favour of a left-wing *conseiller général*, because as he explained, of the Majority's positive attitude.

14% farm price rise likely

From George Clark
Strasbourg, March 24

The battle between consumer interests and Europe's farmers, who want higher prices in 1982-83 than either the EEC Commission or the Council of Ministers is prepared to accept, was transferred to the European Parliament in Strasbourg today.

As the debate on the price proposals developed it was clear that all national and party groups were split on the issue, but that a majority will vote tomorrow in favour of the Parliament's agricultural committee's recommendation that the average increase should be 14 per cent.

This will be a slap in the face for the commission, which has prepared an elaborate scheme to limit the average rise to 9 per cent.

Outside the chamber there was no great demonstration of the kind seen in Paris on Tuesday. The farmers were active in a more subtle way. As each MEP in his district arrived for the debate they were presented with a free bottle of Alsace wine and a propaganda sheet appealing to the Parliament to turn down the agricultural committee's figure and substitute a 16.3 per cent recommended increase.

The Committee of Agricultural Organizations of the EEC, which organized the wine distribution, said that European farmers' incomes had fallen by 25 per cent in the past three years.

They said the 16.3 per cent increase would be in line with the rise in average costs over the year, but MEPs from Ireland said their farmers had to meet exceptionally high costs and, using the criteria applied to French farmers, they should get a 27 per cent increase.

Sir Richard Butler, President of the National Farmers' Union, who was with the European farmers giving out the free wine, said before the debate: "We absolutely support the demand for a revaluation of the green pound or in Euro currencies, if this has an adverse effect on farmers' incomes."

China opts for cremation

From David Bonavia, Hongkong, March 24

The impending "festival of the dead" in China, when people sweep their ancestors' graves and burn paper offerings, has been pinpointed by the Communist Party as a time when feudal and superstitious customs disturb social order and must therefore be curbed.

Especially in southern China, clan feuds may turn into open fighting when there are disputes about the title to grave sites among the peasants. The authorities have issued a warning against the stoking of such feuds by clan elders, the manufacture of paper dragons and the burning of ritual paper money at the festival, known in Chinese as *Qing Ming*.



Amnesty claimed in Tshombe hijack trial

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, March 24

The trial of Francis Bodenham accused of hijacking the aircraft which carried Moïse Tshombe, the late Congolese politician, to imprisonment and death began in Palma de Mallorca today, with a demand from the prosecution for the defendant to be sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Mr Tshombe's last flight began the Spanish Mediterranean island of Ibiza on June 30, 1967, when he was acting as an agent of the Zaire Government at the time of the hijacking. Mr Tshombe was then living in exile in Spain, and was

accused of planning to make a third try to seize control of the diamond-rich Katanga province.

The aircraft was owned by Gregory Air Service, a British company, and its pilots were Mr Trevor Coppleton and Mr David Taylor, two British men. In addition to

Mr Tshombe and Mr Bodenham, the passengers included two Belgian men and a Belgian woman and two Spanish men.

M. Bodenham's lawyer argued that his client should be acquitted, claiming that the hijacking occurred outside Spanish air space. He also said that if the charge is not dismissed, his client should be freed under the terms of the amnesty for political offenders granted by King Juan Carlos on October 15, 1977.

The Frenchman has been in the provincial prison at Palma since the end of 1979, after his extradition

Disease blamed on E Germans

March 24. — With 2,600

cattle, sheep and pigs in

Denmark already destroyed

after seven outbreaks of foot-

and-mouth disease, East

Germany was blamed today

for not giving earlier warn-

ing. The Danish Agricultural

Ministry said that with ear-

lier warning "we might have

been able to limit the spread

of the disease".

In East Germany travel to

six north-eastern districts

has been banned because of

the disease.

Japanese robots create new jobs

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, March 24

A big Japanese trade union has found that few workers have lost their jobs since the widespread introduction of industrial robots and automated equipment.

However, a survey by the Industrial Metal Workers' Union indicates that middle-aged and elderly workers have suffered from stress when they were retrained.

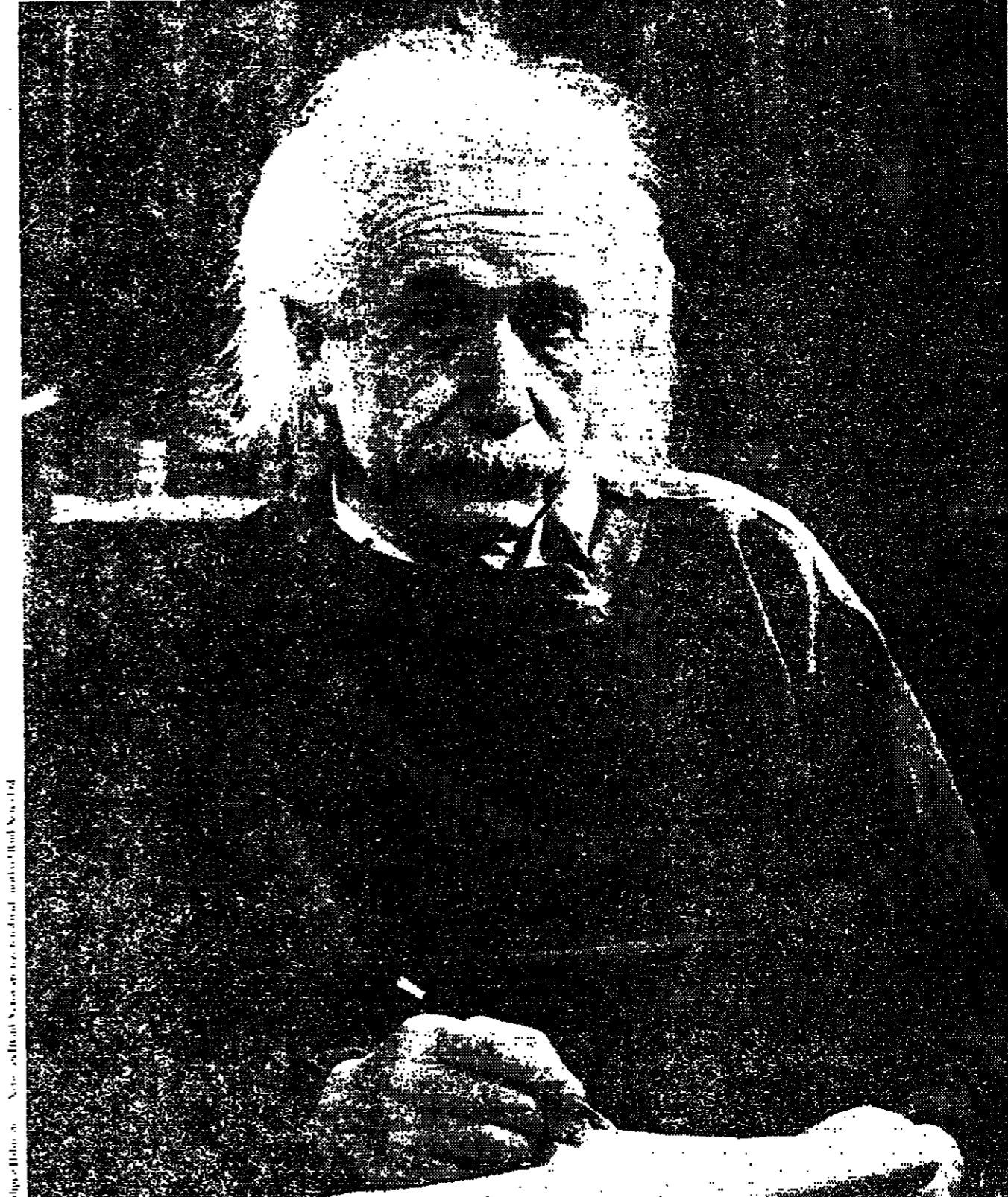
The survey, which examined the effects of automation in 154 companies in the steel and machine equipment sector, shows that younger workers found it easier to adjust to retraining.

Union officials also found that automation in the electrical sectors of industry has created a need for more personnel.

Automation had led to dismissal or voluntary redundancies in only four of the 154 companies. "This was achieved because, in contrast to the structure of trade unions in the West, each Japanese company has its own company union. Each worker belongs to one company union. This means that they can be retrained quickly in new jobs when new technology is introduced into industrial plants," Dr Ichiro Yoshida, a leading social scientist, said.

The survey indicates that most industrialists were able to retain workers because automation had increased productivity.

Given more time to think, an office clerk could come up with the odd original idea.



In 1905, a young clerk in the Swiss Civil Service, a man with a mediocre academic record, wrote a paper which was to become known as the Special Theory of Relativity.

Albert Einstein had learnt to think.

His method was to hold the problem of the moment in his mind relentlessly and without distraction.

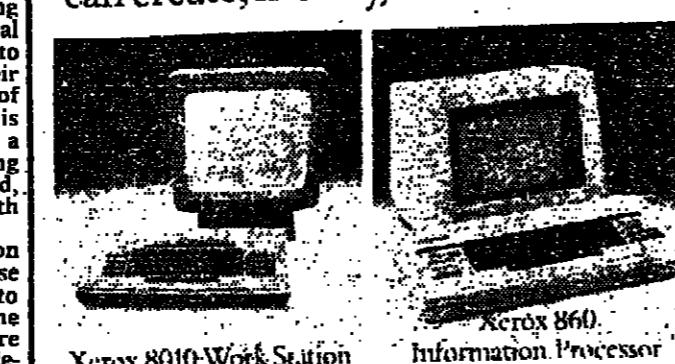
One way he achieved this was by never bothering to commit facts to memory. He felt it would clutter his mind, needlessly. There were better uses, he thought, for the human brain.

Imagine how much time and potential people in business waste with routine workaday drudgery. Chores that simply have to be done before the real work can be started.

Xerox build machines designed to take exactly that kind of chore off your back.

For example, you could have an information processor or word processing system that can edit, store, retrieve and generally manage figures and text automatically. Saving you hundreds of hours a year, time you can use to be creative, to think, to make decisions, do the things only you can do.

There are work stations for professionals and managers which can create, modify, store and retrieve



text, graphics and records, thus reducing the amount of preparation in producing information to make business decisions.

There's our Ethernet system, a method to link your office machines into a single integrated network. It organizes information and makes it available to you anywhere, instantly, in any form.

Think of the administration time that would simply dissolve away.

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Shuttle lavatory fails: both astronauts ill

From Piers Akerman, Houston, March 24

Colonel Jack Lousma and Colonel Charles Fullerton were given an extra hour's sleep today to compensate for a strenuous day's activities yesterday but they awoke to more problems on board the space shuttle Columbia.

The most pressing and distressing problem was the failure of the shuttle's lavatory which Colonel Lousma, the mission commander, discovered soon after awakening.

In the gravity-free atmosphere of space the astronauts relieved themselves into a commode fitted with a fan which sucks the waste away from their bodies into a separator that collects solids and fluids.

The separator, known as a stinger, is driven by an electric motor which has apparently overloaded. The unit now has a slower speed but it is not capable of coping with faeces without clogging the system. If the unit cannot be repaired the astronauts will have to defecate into a bag placed into a commode and dispose of them in the shuttle's waste stowing system.

The breakdown may be related to the motion sickness the two astronauts have reported. Colonel Lousma is the most seriously affected but both men are being treated. Mr Tom Holloway, the flight director at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston, today refused to comment on the nature of the medication.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) decided to substitute tomorrow's activities for those scheduled for today in order to give the astronauts "lighter work load."

Tomorrow's programme is

Cricket tour is likely, Gandhi says

By Our Foreign Staff

The Indian cricket tour of England is likely to go ahead this summer, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, hinted yesterday.

Asked whether the Indian test side would be allowed to visit Britain after the imposition of a three-year ban on the "rebel" English players now in South Africa, she replied: "I don't think there will be any problem."

Shortly before, at a press conference, she had been more evasive, saying that the decision "is not entirely in my hands", and that the issue was "fiddly".

"Friendly" African countries feel strongly about this subject," she added. Cricket, she explained with a smile was not a subject about which she knew much, having never played it herself.

Mr Gandhi, who is half-way through her British tour, accused the Western press of "double standards" in reporting on issues such as Afghanistan compared with its treatment of events in Latin America and some African countries where she said, outside interference was taking place.

India did not regard the Soviet presence in Afghanistan as an invasion, as the Russians had been invited by the Afghan Government. However, she was firmly opposed to foreign interference or subversion.

Later Mrs Gandhi spent more than an hour talking with 30 British intellectuals over cups of tea and coffee at Claridges. They met her in small groups and talked about a wide range of subjects. But an Indian High Commission spokesman would not disclose details saying that "It was an off-the-record occasion."

Improved offer to islanders

The British Government has made a considerable improvement in its compensation offer to about 500 families who were evicted from the Chagos archipelago in the Indian Ocean about 17 years ago to make way for a joint British-American defence base.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the original offer of £1.25m had been increased during current talks in Mauritius between the islanders and a small team of British negotiators. He added that the new offer did not go as far as the £3m being sought by the islanders.

Congo blast killed 15

Paris. — An explosion in a Brazzaville cinema at the weekend was a terrorist attack which killed 15 people and not five as officially reported, a telephone caller, claiming to be of the Patriotic Armed Group of the Congo.

The caller said his group wanted clarification of the murder of Marien Ngoubou, former head of state, in March, 1977, and the killing of President Joachim Yohombi Ondango in 1979.



Guard duty: A Guatemalan armoured car attracts a big crowd outside the presidential palace.

Guatemalan junta dissolves Congress

Guatemala City, March 24.

Guatemala's new military rulers, who took power in an apparently bloodless coup yesterday, have abolished Congress and suspended the constitution.

A junta, led by Brigadier-General Efrain Rios Montt, promised to guarantee peace and security in a country where more than 4,000 are believed to have died in political violence in the past two years.

General Rios Montt also called on the guerrillas to lay down their arms, and warned: "If you don't, we will take them away from you. We will shoot anyone who breaks the law". An Army spokesman said that any intended violence on their part would be "immediately and drastically repressed".

The officers staged the

coup because, they said, the presidential elections less than three weeks ago were "manipulated by a corrupt minority".

General Romeo Lucas Garcia, the deposed President, had been ordered out of the country. General Rios Montt said: "There was no official news about General Anibal Guevara, the President-elect, who won the March 7 elections, and was due to assume power in July."

A report from the American Embassy said that Mr Frederic Chapin, the Ambassador, had talked to General Guevara, who was safe.

General Rios Montt, who stood unsuccessfully for the Christian Democrats in the 1974 presidential election, made his first address on

radio and television last night, as about 2,000 heavily armed troops surrounding the National Palace began to withdraw. —Reuter.

□ Washington. Government officials have adopted a wait-and-see attitude to the new Guatemalan junta. (Nicholas Ashford writes). They particularly want to know whether the military junta will be expanded to include civilians, what the "reforms" promised by General Rios Montt will entail, and whether social democratic and left-wing parties will be allowed to participate in the event of new elections being held.

Commenting on the coup, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said that it was still too early to make any substantive comment, and he was still waiting for the situation to be clarified.

However, administration officials have expressed cautious optimism, based on remarks made by General Rios Montt, that the political leanings of the coup leaders may not be as far to the right as originally feared.

General Rios Montt promised to restore authentic democracy. He said elections would be held for a new Government, but gave no date, and promised to unveil a programme of reforms soon.

The United States wants to resume aid to Guatemala because, in Mr Haig's view, it is "the next target" after El Salvador for Cuban and Nicaraguan-backed insurgents operating in Central America.

Reading the entrails of the coup

By Peter Strafford

In times gone by, a military coup in Guatemala would have been dismissed as one more manifestation of the chronic instability of a small Central American country, and would have received little attention from the outside world.

Tuesday's coup was different, however, because it took place at a time of turmoil throughout the region, and because Guatemala, the most populous of the Central American states, is seen by the Reagan Administration as playing a key role in its attempt to stem the tide of communism.

Britain is concerned, too, because of the continuing Guatemalan claim to Belize. Belize became independent last year, but some 1,400 British troops had to remain there, to deter a Guatemalan invasion. The British Government would like to be able to withdraw them.

It is not clear yet whether

Tuesday's coup represents a clear change of policy in Guatemala City. Guatemala has been ruled by the military for many years, and the main effect of the coup has been to replace an elder generation of army officers by the "young officers" who claimed credit for it.

For Washington, that could be either good or bad news. It would be bad if the driving force behind the coup came from the extreme right, and if it led to even more violent repression against the left-wing guerrillas in the countryside.

The fact that the leaders of the coup were obviously trying to appeal to members of the National Liberation Movement (MLN) suggests that this may be the case. The MLN is on the far right of Guatemalan politics, and any indication that it was in control would make it more difficult for the Reagan

There is, however, another interpretation of the Guatemalan coup. It is that the officers who staged it were concerned about the growing strength of the guerrillas, and took the view that it was important to repair relations with Washington, so that they could get the assistance they needed.

Relations with Washington have been cool since the days of the Carter Administration, when arms sales were cut off because of abuses of human rights in Guatemala. The Reagan Administration would like to improve relations, but the obvious fraud made this difficult.

This interpretation suggests that there is a good deal of scope for the Americans if they choose to make their influence felt by the new regime. They can insist on improvements in Government policy, and particularly an end to the repression, in exchange for the aid.

Tension on West Bank

Three more Arabs killed by Israelis

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 24

Two more young Palestinians were shot dead by Israelis in the occupied West Bank today, bringing to four the number of Arabs killed since the dismissal of the El-Bireh town Council last week. Another Arab youth was killed by Israeli gunfire in the Gaza Strip.

The killings took place during the sixth consecutive day of widespread unrest and violence throughout the occupied territories. Shortly before news of them was made public, radical Palestinian leaders called for the general strike to be extended.

□ Tel Aviv: Israeli forces thrust across their northern frontiers this morning and thwarted the first attempted overland terrorist infiltration since December, 1980, according to the military command here (Mossad Brit).

Three armed Arabs were encircled in a mountainous brush and gave up without a fight.

Military sources said the attempted incursion was a violation of the suspension of hostilities agreement of July 24, mediated by Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy.

An Israeli patrol south of the electronically monitored frontier fence detected the figures advancing toward the border this morning north of Ramallah, a village on the Mediterranean flank of the frontier. They passed through a gate in the fence to territory controlled by Israel's Lebanese allies, the Phalange, commanded by Major Sa'd Haddad, and set out after the men.

They traced them to their hide-out, surrounded them and called to them to surrender. The Arabs emerged carrying Kalashnikov assault rifles.

□ Cairo: A leading adviser to President Mubarak today urged Israel to show off restraint in the West Bank to give a chance to a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr Osama el-Bar, director of Mr Mubarak's political bureau, said: "Egypt was closely watching the developments and hoped they would not grow worse."

10,000 decry award to Reagan

From Mario Modiano
Athens, March 24

To everybody's astonishment, at least 10,000 people took to the streets of central New York last night to protest about a humanitarian award being presented to President Reagan at the Hilton hotel.

The participants, mostly young and peaceful, carried banners objecting to almost every aspect of Mr Reagan's economic and international policies. In particular, they were appalled that he should be regarded as humanitarian.

At the ceremony, Mr Reagan insisted that the facts proved he cared about the needy. "Today I am accused by some of trying to destroy government's commitment to compassion and to the needy. Does this bother me? Yes." He said he was attempting to slow down the destructive rate of growth in taxes and spending and to prime self-essential programmes so that enough was left for the truly needy.

By the time he delivered his speech, the crowd had largely dispersed but the organizers, the Coalition to Roll Back Reaganism, were jubilant. They had expected no more than a few thousand protesters, but now they had high expectations for a demonstration planned in Athens on Saturday.

The New York demonstration was impressive enough for Mr Reagan to depart from his prepared text. "Yes, there will at times be disagreement over the path we should take", he said. "But cannot such a dialogue be carried out with decency and understanding without a tone of hostility?"

He was presented with the Charles Evans Hughes medal for "courageous leadership in government, and humanitarian affairs" by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which was formed in 1929 to combat bigotry, particularly anti-Roman Catholic feelings.

His presence at the £250-a-head dinner was the latest in a series of appearances around the country, apparently designed to counter the image that he lacks compassion for those hurt by budget cutbacks.

The choice of Mr Reagan as the recipient of the award caused dissension within the conference and many senior officials dissociated themselves from it. An "alternative award dinner", consisting of cheese and ketchup, was organized by some of them at a university campus nearby.

President Reagan used his speech to fulfil a commitment he made in November to leaders of American Jewish organizations to speak out against anti-semitism, and racism must have no part in the national dialogue.



Under new management: General Efrain Rios Montt (centre), the president of the junta which seized power in Guatemala on Tuesday, announcing the dissolution of Congress. He is flanked by General Horacio Maldonado (left) and Colonel Francisco Gordillo.

El Salvador election

From Paul Elliman, San Salvador, March 24

A right-wing leader, who has made much of the running in El Salvador's election campaign has added further to the tension here by claiming that the results of next Sunday's election will be rigged in advance.

The accusation was levelled by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, a former Intelligence officer who heads the National Republican Alliance (Arena), at the closing meeting of his party's campaign.

The meeting was held on the eve of the second anniversary of the murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero during a mass at a convent in the capital. He was an outspoken opponent of human rights violations in El Salvador.

Wild cheers filled the building as the Major, dressed in a black windcheater and wearing the cross of a medieval crusading knight, order arrived on the podium.

His speech was the by now familiar tirade against the Christian Democratic Party whose leader, Senior Jose Napoleon Duarte, heads the junta of civilian and military figures which rules El Salvador.

Major D'Aubuisson alleged that the Christian Democrats were in reality "stalking horses" for the left-wing guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti national liberation movement, who have vowed to disrupt Sunday's election.

A Mass to honour the memory of Mr Romero today at the cathedral was cancelled because his successor, acting Archbishop Arturo Riera Damas, said he feared a large concentration of people could provoke political violence.

The extent of the problem can be seen in a radio message from Sir Ranulph's wife Virginia from the base camp Alert. She said: "When I look north from here I should see an expanse of unbroken ice. All I can see to the horizon from Alert is open water."

The expedition, currently some 325 miles from the

aspects of the Berlin Sportsplatz beloved by the Nazis in the 1930s.

A flag-waving crowd chanted: "Patria si, comunismo no" as bands played songs in praise of Major D'Aubuisson, the *maximo lider* (the "great leader").

It is widely recognized that a victory by anyone else but the Christian Democrats would be a setback for United States policy in El Salvador as President Duarte is the only figure the Reagan Administration can sell to Congress, and even that with great difficulty.

Major D'Aubuisson is said to enjoy the support of a number of junior officers in the security forces. The high command, particularly General Jose Garcia, the powerful Defence Minister, is understood to be hoping for a Christian Democratic victory as this would ensure the continuing flow of United States military aid.

An added embarrassment facing the United States in the event of a victory by Major D'Aubuisson is that he was deported from the United States last year after illegally entering.

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* Official Govern
29.4 mpg (9.6L)

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rusalem, March 24
inciting local shop keepers to close their stores in solidarity with the general strike. In a village near Ramallah in the Gaza Strip a Palestinian was shot by soldiers dispersing a stone-throwing crowd. The killings took place in the sixth consecutive day of widespread unrest in territories. Sherry news of them were public. Radical Palestinian leaders called for the general strike to be extended to Tel Aviv. Israeli forces had been across their northern borders this morning and started the first attempted land terrorist infiltration. December, 1980, according to the military command here (Moshe Dayan writes). Three armed Arabs were circled in mountains and gave up without a fight, it was stated. Military sources said the incursion was a continuation of the suspension of the truce agreement of 1973, mediated by Mr. Phyllis, President Reagan's special envoy. An Israeli patrol south of the fence, detected the forces advancing toward the border this morning north of Ramallah, a kibbutz on the Mediterranean flank of the Jordan Valley. They passed through a gate in the fence to a territory controlled by Israel's Lebanese allies, the Phalange, commanded by Major General Haddad, and set out for the men. They traced them to their hideout, surrounded them and called to them to surrender. The Arabs emerged, shouting Kalaikakos, attacking. A leading adviser to President Reagan today said Israel to show off in the West Bank is a chance to negotiate a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In Umm al-Fahm, director of the National Political Institute, Mr. Michael, who was working on the development and hoped they would grow with him.

Letters, page D

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Romantic crying Wolfe

From Bauhaus to Our House

By Tom Wolfe

(Cape, £6.95)

Architecture is the most inescapable of the higher arts, just as cookery is at a humbler level. One cannot live and work in the open all the time nowadays, just as one cannot subsist on nuts and berries. Tom Wolfe, continuing in this book the assault on modernism begun in *The Painted Word*, is touching a universally sensitive nerve. Chastly painting can be avoided without too much difficulty; gaudy buildings one may find oneself living in.

Broadly speaking, *From Bauhaus to Our House* is set out historically. It starts with Europe after the First World War, defenceless before the visionaries who would cover the world with repetitive glass boxes: Gropius, Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe. Their passionate detestation of "bourgeois" comfort and ornamentation, of the cosy and the fruity, ballooned into great castles of theory and, more gradually, with the help of socialist municipalities here and there, into practice, that is to say, rectangular dwellings for reluctant workers.

Young American architects were intoxicated with this wonderful way of ignoring the wishes of clients. Henry Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson made it famous as the "International Style". Next, history brought Gropius, Mies, and the men of the Bauhaus to America and soon they and their spiritual progeny dominated the scene. After 1945, with prosperity and renewed

building on a large scale, the new architecture began to leave its mark, most evidently perhaps at the lower end of Park Avenue, with buildings by Gordon Bunshaft from the Lever building onwards and culminating in the Seagram building of Mies.

In America the intended victims of most of the new architecture were not the workers of Mitteleuropa, but the middle-class class. As it turned out they had other ideas.

They ended up in places like Islip, Long Island, and the San Fernando Valley of Los Angeles, and they bought houses with pitched roofs and shingles and clapboard siding, such as "expressed if there were any was around it, with gas-light style front-porch lamps and mailboxes set up on lumps of stiffened chain that seemed to defy gravity — the more cute and antiquity touches the better — and they loaded them high with "drapes" such as "buffed all day long and wall-to-wall carpet you could lose a shoe in, and they put barbecue pits and fishponds with concrete curbs uniting into them on the lawn out back, and they parked their Buicks Eldorads out in the sun and had sunbathing parties out on top trailers in the carpent just beyond the breezeway".

Only the welfare people showed into "projects" and the very rich, terrorized by doctrine, actually lived in new style buildings, but most people had to work in them.

Eventually some apostasy breaks out. Edward Durell Stone, influenced by a fiery Latin wife, puts curves and fretting into the H. Hartford Gallery at Columbus Circle and Saarinen forsakes rectangularity at the TWA terminal at Kennedy. They are anathematized. Venturi talks of disloyalty but his practice is still orthodox. Explicit purism returns with the "Whites" or New York Five. Philip Johnson, one of the old pioneers, designs a building for A.I.C.T. that looks like a music stand of the time of Napoleon.

Tom Wolfe first came to notice as a dandy, revelling in his exact and detailed linguistic immersion in the antics of the newly fashionable. When he trained his particular magnifying glass on what he baptised as "Radical Chic" it was clear he

Anthony Quinton



The Reunion of the Soul and the Body by William Blake from Robert Blair's *The Grave*, edited and introduced by Robert N. Essick and Morton D. Paley (Scolar, £45), the first full publication of this important series of engravings and drawings...

Nor shall the conscious soul
Mistake its partner; but amidst the crowd
Singing its other half, into its arms
Shall rush, with all th' impatience of a man
That's new come home, and, having long been absent,
With haste runs over every different room,
In pain to see the whole. Thrice happy meeting!
Nor time, nor death, shall ever part them more!

Poetry

"The poem," says the poet, "is concerned with language on a very plain level". An unremarkable statement. But the poet saying it is John Ashbery, master of that New York school which flirts with the difficult and the obscure, delights all fans of the old, pioneer, designs a building for A.I.C.T. that looks like a music stand of the time of Napoleon.

Tom Wolfe first came to notice as a dandy, revelling in his exact and detailed linguistic immersion in the antics of the newly fashionable. When he trained his particular magnifying glass on what he baptised as "Radical Chic" it was clear he

and more than a little infatuated. Craddock accepts the challenge and lumbered up North towards T. Dan Smithland, where Llewellyn made his reputation as a political Mr Fixit two decades earlier. It turns out to be a journey back in time as well as in space, because *Mid-Country Men* is composed largely of flashbacks which illustrate the development of the two men's careers, and the flowering and eventual withering of their friendship, during the Wilson years.

Craddock becomes disillusioned by the early promise of revolution fuelled by the white heat of technology given way to cynical news management. The internecine struggles and the lack of any serious political purpose are too much for him to stomach, so he takes his conscience to the Third World. Roy Llewellyn on the other hand thrives in an atmosphere uncontaminated by high ideals, and finds his talents particularly well-suited to the North East world of night-clubs and lucrative urban renewal contracts.

Twenty years on, Craddock glumly rakes through the ashes, hitting the bottle with increased vigour as he gradually realizes that his efforts to clear his former friend's reputation are going to backfire. The two men meet again, and Tony has to choose between protecting his old mentor and dancing to the new piper's tune. By this stage, the book has stopped being a straight political novel, and developed into a thriller. The dénouement brings a flurry of savage twists, and the conclusion is downbeat and sour, in keeping with the era. Mr Hopcraft has been describing. But don't let that stop you reading it. *Mid-Country Men* is a rich and satisfying first novel, a resounding affirmation of Lord Acton's observation about the effect of power.

Delightful though it is to welcome a talented newcomer, there is a lot to be said for old favourites, especially when they're on song, as Stanley Middleton is in *Blind Understanding* (Hutchinson, £7.50). Bumping into an old mistress at an acquaintance's funeral sets seventy-year-old Midlands solicitor John Bainbridge off on a chain of not altogether comfortable recollections. As he takes stock of his life, we come to share the judgement of another of his old flames: "fundamentally, John, you're a silly, immature man." Indeed he is, and an egocentric monster to boot. But he is not wholly without insight. "I have not yet made head or tail of my wife," he realises, wondering at the contrast between this failure and his success in advising clients about their marriages. I find Stanley Middleton irresistible. His characters move in a tightly defined little world, but the adventures (and particularly the misadventures) they experience are of a dimension which makes nonsense of the idea that he is a minimalist. He is however a flawless old-fashioned craftsman and writes like an angel.

George MacBeth's Poems from Oby (Secker & Warburg, £4) shows a writer who was once as cosmopolitan as Ashbery, but eager to break new ground. Only one poem in the book, "Thoughts on a Box of Razors", harks back to the familiar MacBeth in its preoccupation with violence, menace, the poet as a sort of Jack the Ripper stroking his own wit as if it were a knife with which he might do unmentionably nasty things to his Muse. For the rest, the tone is domestic, the setting pastoral, and the mood rather wilfully contented. MacBeth has apparently settled down in a Norfolk rectory, calmed his imagination by concentrating on country matters, and decided that it is time to take risks by rhyming flowers with showers, and staving off melancholy with verses like this:

The blend of ecstasy and fit
In smell of drains, in roses-song,
Offers the kin of fruitful life
In which a poem might grow strong.

In my opinion, the title is not yet fruitful enough to make these poems strong, but there are sufficient successes (e.g. the excellent "To Preserve Figs") to make me hope that MacBeth will continue to cultivate his rural garden.

Fascinated by the young Trot's hair-shirt radicalism,

Dear Old Bill

The Politics of Change

By William Rodgers

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)

Bill Rodgers would be my candidate as leader of the SDP. He may not be as nice as Shirley Williams, as experienced as Roy Jenkins, as handsome as David Owen; but he comes with less baggage than any of them. Shirley Williams brings her own conscience, Jenkins his claret, Owen his charisma. All three, their wretched, public agonizing. But not Bill. He is authentic, long-standing social democrat, in the Labour Party for years

simply because, then, he had nowhere else to go. Ever since the 1962 Party conference when he ostentatiously sat through the standing ovation after Hugh Gaitskell's triumphant anti-Common Market speech, Rodgers has been an isolated figure (even Jenkins stood up). "Charlie, all the wrong people are cheering." Dora Gaitskell was heard to remark (to Charlie Pannell) as the applause died down. It was not just the left who were cheering; but many on the right, too. Anti-marketeers like Douglas Jay, and those like Denis Healey and Jim Callaghan for whom the EEC had never been great issue of principle.

For Rodgers, the Common Market was, and is, a subject of his considerable passion and idealism. No single issue more reflected the SDP split than this one. Rodgers hails at this when he writes that in "internal development in the Labour Party in the eighteen months following its defeat in May, 1979, determined the manner and timing of the break, but they were not its root cause. Curiously, however, there is no chapter in this book about the Common Market, nor Rodgers's international vision. Nor is there a chapter on his other passion, defence, and the case for nuclear weapons. All one is left with here is a strange contrast between Rodgers's view of relations between classes. On international conflict, Rodgers is a thoroughly good hawk, on dom-

Jack Straw.

The Rebel Angels

By Robertson Davies

(Allen Lane, £6.50)

The rebel angels in title were Samahazai and Azazel, who betrayed the secrets of Heaven to King Solomon, and were therefore chucked out of heaven by God. But they were not megalomaniac bad losers like Lucifer. Instead they gave mankind another boost up the ladder; they came to earth and taught tongues, and healing, and laws, and hygiene, and were often particular successes with the daughters of men.

In this jolly novel they are a pair of middle-aged male unmarried duds at a Canadian University of St. John and the Holy Ghost (Spook for short). The book is an agreeable surprise for racists who suppose that out of Canada nothing new or witty can come, and for defauteurs who sigh world-wearily that campus fictions are past. Both the rebel angels are in love with the delectable medieval post-graduate Maria. An unpublished manuscript by Robertson Davies is discovered in a mountainous bazaar by a scholarly magpie, and promptly stolen by another scholarly magpie. The scandalous Brother Parlabeau comes home to roost and indulge in bizarre sexual practices.

The author is a bearded magus himself, Oxford-educated journalist, now Master of Massey College in Toronto, and wit. There is murder, theft, suicide, and a lot of assorted plot, alongside much urbania, going-on, and satire. In short, it is an intelligent farce, and highly recommended.

Anne Barnes

Philip Howard

Adam & Charles Black

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Bill

conflict, a wishy-washy warring the nations to a standstill. On one hand, the other, exactly the same which he finds, is in his view of the conflict, "where his belligerent-minded people" in today's society, according to Rodgers, in their sections, are not unlike the other's point of view. It's the "positive and negative biscuits approach" in which, in the end, the downfall of the long-suffering milder.

One incomes policy that is a serious discussion for the post-war era, and an interesting fact that, in the last 10 years, there were pushing for an incomes policy, but not the incomes policy, but not in all that time, I thought that the SED for an explicit, formal labour's approach to national economic issues.

But Rodgers seems to wholly different ideas, inflation rates written four lines. It does not out the jazz, but it is not provided a report on the income policy, which is the whole and report on the inflation rates, and the law, and the jury service. This provided the occasion for a successful pastiche of that great Fonda film, *Twelve Angry Men*, with Arthur, as jury foreman, conniving to fly in the face of overwhelming evidence to spite an old police foe.

He did not succeed, which is as well perhaps for our confidence in the jury system, but it made for enjoyable viewing, while action man Waterman pursued the sub-plot outside the law courts. Tony Hoare's script tied all the strands neatly together, and the director, Terry Green, ensured that a bright idea was not over-explained.

I do not think Nancy Astor, in the form in which it appears on BBC2, was a bright idea and, with two parts still to go, it certainly seems over-extended. The names and the costumes are there but the conviction is lacking. There is no doubt Lady Astor was a formidable woman and cowed most of those around her to the degree of acquiescence seen here, but Lisa Harrow, even when she is smacking her drunken son's face, cannot convince me as a "dreadfully sumptuous" quite often, as a Virginian.

Last night Nancy was having a tough time. First, the evil Bottomley published the fact that she was divorced and not, as stated in *Who's Who*, a widow, just when she was, defending the marital state in the Commons; then Bobby, her son by her first marriage, had to resign his commission after being drunk on duty and subsequently got himself nabbed on a homosexuality charge. Not a happy time at Cliveden — but the end is in sight.

Television

Trying to do justice

Master, on Thames, has become one of those programmes that has its devotees going around urging their friends to watch it, which is the best kind of propaganda, for who wants to hurt one's friends? Certainly it has grown from an amiable enough, might-as-well-watch-it series into a witty one, providing much scope for the comic talent of George Cole, as the self-centred, artful Arthur, and the more straightforward but nonetheless effective skills of Dennis Waterman as his long-suffering milder.

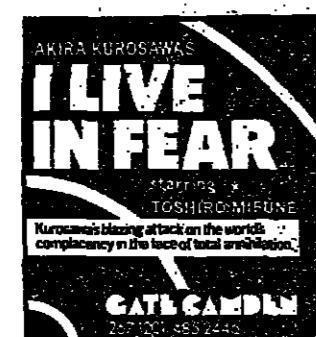
Last night's episode, *Poetic Justice Innit?* also gave character opportunities to quite a lot of people for it unfolded around Arthur on jury service. This provided the occasion for a successful pastiche of that great Fonda film, *Twelve Angry Men*, with Arthur, as jury foreman, conniving to fly in the face of overwhelming evidence to spite an old police foe.

He did not succeed, which is as well perhaps for our confidence in the jury system, but it made for enjoyable viewing, while action man Waterman pursued the sub-plot outside the law courts. Tony Hoare's script tied all the strands neatly together, and the director, Terry Green, ensured that a bright idea was not over-explained.

I do not think Nancy Astor, in the form in which it appears on BBC2, was a bright idea and, with two parts still to go, it certainly seems over-extended. The names and the costumes are there but the conviction is lacking. There is no doubt Lady Astor was a formidable woman and cowed most of those around her to the degree of acquiescence seen here, but Lisa Harrow, even when she is smacking her drunken son's face, cannot convince me as a "dreadfully sumptuous" quite often, as a Virginian.

Last night Nancy was having a tough time. First, the evil Bottomley published the fact that she was divorced and not, as stated in *Who's Who*, a widow, just when she was, defending the marital state in the Commons; then Bobby, her son by her first marriage, had to resign his commission after being drunk on duty and subsequently got himself nabbed on a homosexuality charge. Not a happy time at Cliveden — but the end is in sight.

Dennis Hackett



ENTERTAINMENTS

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On the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, Julian Amery recalls a momentous lunch-time meeting

How Churchill's dream of Europe founded

On September 30, 1946 I was bidden to lunch by Churchill. The other guests were Duncan Sandy, who had helped to prepare Churchill's Zurich speech; my father, Leo Amery, the guardian of the Conservative Party's conscience on the Commonwealth; and Boothby. Our purpose was to launch the European Movement.

Churchill saw Europe as grand alliance against Soviet imperialism and as the means of bringing Germany back into the family of nations.

But could British leadership of the Commonwealth be combined with membership of Europe? Here all agreed with my father that Britain could not join a European Federation with supra-national powers. But we could, certainly, belong to a European league of sovereign states. The Commonwealth itself was just such a league. The two could interlock.

France, Holland and Belgium, still colonial powers, would face similar problems. These could be harmonized. Sterling might even become Europe's reserve currency.

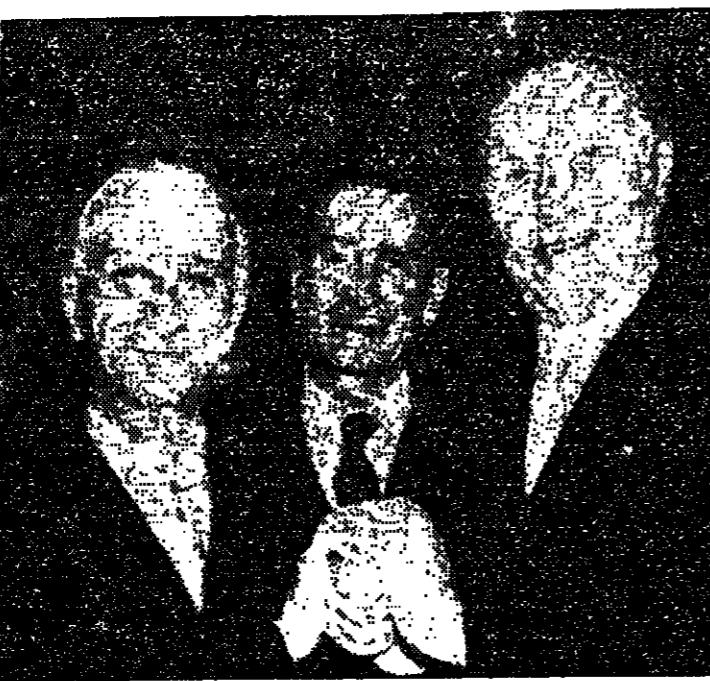
The European Movement was duly launched with Sandy as its architect. Political leaders on the Continent, newly released from prison or returned from exile, gathered eagerly around Churchill. A rally at the Albert Hall, followed by a succession of meetings in the capitals of Europe, led up to the Hague conference (1948). This called for a Council of Europe composed of a Committee of Ministers and a Consultative Assembly.

The French, Italian and Benelux governments backed the Hague proposal. The Attlee government reluctantly agreed.

Robert Schuman, inspired by Jean Monnet, now came forward with his plan for a Coal and Steel Pool. Bevin rejected it, arguing that it involved a surrender of sovereignty. Churchill supported it, confident that he could secure any necessary amendments when again in power.

But Churchill's main concern was to rearm Germany for the defence of Europe. He called for a European army. His idea — immediately rejected by the Labour Government — was taken up by the French Government, who proposed the European Defence Community.

The year 1951 saw Churchill back in power. His personal



Antonio Segni and Konrad Adenauer sign the Treaty of Rome 25 years ago; and right, Robert Boothby, Churchill, Leo Amery and his son Julian who met in 1946 to launch the European Movement



prestige was unequalled. Britain, with a United Commonwealth and Empire, still seemed a great power. Our industry was intact, our armed forces the strongest in the west after the American, sterling was an international reserve currency second only to the dollar. It was in Churchill's power to create a United Europe and give it such institutions as he chose.

True, the Demo-Christian leaders of France, Italy and Germany would have preferred a Catholic "Charlemagne Europe" without Britain. But Churchill's prestige and Britain's influence were such that they could not have stood against him.

The crunch came over the European Defence Community. At Strasbourg, Maxwell-Fyfe, in a speech previously cleared with the Cabinet, declared that Britain would play a full and honourable part in a European army. A standing ovation followed. We then dispersed for lunch.

When we met again in the late afternoon my Continental colleagues deliberately turned their backs on me. At a press conference in Rome the same afternoon, Anthony Eden had repudiated

Maxwell-Fyfe and declared that Britain would not join the European Army. The whole European Movement felt betrayed.

What had happened?

Two of Churchill's most powerful colleagues, Eden and Butler, had never supported his European crusade. Nor had the Foreign Office and the Treasury. The pro-European Ministers in the Cabinet, Maxwell-Fyfe, Macmillan and Sandy, had no departmental base from which to challenge the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Churchill was ageing and his health precarious. Eden had his way.

Thus the first and best opportunity of fashioning Europe to Britain's hearts desire was lost.

There was to be a second opportunity. In 1955 the French Parliament threw out the European Defence Community proposal mainly because Britain was not in it. Eden then proposed the Western European Union. This committed then proposed the West European Union. This committed Britain to keep an Army on the Continent, indefinitely. Churchill's vision was coming true after all.

Next year Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal revived the Entente

Cordiale in practice and in sentiment. Shortly before the Suez operation, Guy Mollet told me that once Britain and France had successfully confronted the United States over the Middle East we could confidently build a United Europe around a Paris-London axis.

Mollet left the leadership at Suez to Britain. But then came the ceasefire dictated by Eisenhower and accepted unilaterally by Eden. The French felt betrayed. But Suez was a defeat for the whole of Europe, marking Europe's subordination to the Super Powers. Thus we lost the second opportunity to build a United Europe under British leadership.

Those who had all along wanted to see a Federal Europe of the Six without Britain, now went ahead with the negotiations which culminated 25 years ago today in the Treaty of Rome.

The Foreign Office judged the project stillborn, but nearly five years later and after much hesitation Macmillan saw no option but to apply to join the European Community.

Macmillan and de Gaulle's conception of Europe was much the same. Both saw it not as a

federation but as a league of Sovereign states. The other European states would have welcomed us, but de Gaulle judged Britain still too strong to be admitted to the Club. We, and not France, would have become the leaders. Hence his veto.

In conversation not long afterward, de Gaulle predicted a decade or two of decline for Britain. He foresaw a Socialist victory to be followed by a Conservative government "perhaps under Heath". By that time, he reckoned Britain would have been weakened enough to be an acceptable partner. It was indeed Heath who secured our admission to the Community. But by that time we were no longer in a position to dictate our terms.

Two great opportunities had been lost; the third — Macmillan's attempt — had proved to be the pursuit of a mirage. Now we have been full members for a decade. Overall the bargain has been good. More than 40 per cent of our exports go to the Community and nearly 60 per cent if we include associate members — much more than we ever sold to the Commonwealth and Empire. We are certainly in no position to dominate the EEC. But nor for that matter are France and Germany. Yet Britain could still make a great contribution to it. We possess an independent nuclear deterrent and highly trained professional forces, we have our own oil resources and we enjoy relative social stability.

Then what is the way ahead? The Community is already a Customs Union and will become a full payments area as soon as we decide to join the European monetary system. But if countries pool their trade and financial interests they need to develop foreign and defence policies to promote and protect them.

Surely the time has come to return to Churchill's original concept of how best to unite Europe against the threat of Soviet imperialism. How best, in short, to make the European Community a valid partner for the United States in what must increasingly become not just a North Atlantic but a global alliance.

Julian Amery was a delegate to the Consultative Assembly on the Council of Europe, 1950-53 and 1956; and Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1972-74. He is Conservative MP for Brighton Pavilion

Ronald Butt

Where the SDP must aim

If Mr Roy Jenkins takes Hillhead today, he will have achieved little of fundamental importance for the long-term future of the SDP, apart from the benefit of his presence in parliament. The SDP exists, so it claims, "to break the political mould". Yet if Mr Jenkins is victor, it is quite likely that he will have taken a further step towards breaking it in a sense very different from the purpose of the SDP's founders.

The founders of the SDP were Labour not Conservative politicians who had fought for years to stay in the Labour Party and to make it a socialist party acceptable to them. They were resisting, not all public ownership, and control but the extent to which the left wished to take it, and above all, they were fighting against the left's neutralism in foreign policy which is prompted largely by Marxist instincts.

Yet it was not any specific argument over policy that finally drove them out of the Labour Party but the success of the left in its attempt to make the leader, the parliamentary party and the manifesto subservient to the party conference, together with growing Trotskyist influence.

Since they had come to the conclusion that Labour was now a party unfit for power in a democracy, they decided in order to replace it as the principal party of the left. The SDP was to be heir to the Attlee-Gaitskell tradition. That was the basic position of Dr Owen, Mr Rodgers and Mrs Williams at the start.

But the problem for any new party is how to get off the ground and for the SDP to do so initially needed Tory as well as Labour votes.

Although the SDP secured no defectors from among Tory politicians (apart from the monumentally insignificant floor-crossing of Mr Brocklebank-Fowler) it quickly attracted disgruntled Tory and non-aligned voters. It was tactical logic that the SDP should make common cause with the Liberals, which was achieved through the Roy Jenkins-David Steel axis.

So the SDP has been increasingly driven to present itself as something quite different from either of the old parties and taking equally from both. Its embracing of proportional representation emphasizes its centrist position.

Moreover, it has so far only been Tory seats that the Alliance has taken, and although this is principally because no Labour seat has fallen vacant with a majority that could be overthrown, an SDP victory at Hillhead could do no more than confirm the Social Democrats as a centrist party, more attractive to Tories than to Labour voters. Looking farther ahead, the SDP's commitment to proportional representation would, if implemented, make it highly unlikely that we should get a single-party government again — which would make nonsense of the claim to replace Labour.

Heather is the SDP as "firmly on the non-ideological centre-left" the question remains how, reaping Tory seats, exploiting tactical votes, allied with the Liberals and committed to a PR future which will constrain the SDP as much as any other party the Social Democrats are going to supplant Labour and thus recreate the consensus which has broken down principally because Labour and the left-wing unions refused to accept it.

Mr Rodgers understands all this very well. He also believes that the Conservatives do not ultimately stand in the same danger as Labour from the SDP and will remain "the acceptable vehicle for the centre-right of British politics." But alternative to what?

Though he sees the SDP as "firmly on the non-ideological centre-left" the question remains how, reaping Tory seats, exploiting tactical votes, allied with the Liberals and committed to a PR future which will constrain the SDP as much as any other party the Social Democrats are going to supplant Labour and thus recreate the consensus we need, even though as Mr Rodgers observes Labour is losing support generally more than the Tories are.

Whatever happens at Hillhead it will not help the SDP towards its necessary goal of supplanting Labour. Only when the Social Democrats take a solid Labour seat will they have the makings of a more solid basis than that which temporarily annoyed Tories can provide.

Shop, at the Westminster Theatre.

Opening three days before the pontiff's arrival in Britain its cast will include Hannah Gordon and Gwen Watford. Robin Phillips is to direct.

Listening in

The ricochet of political sniping resounds in this week's issue of *The Listener*. On page 17 Sir Ian Gilmour, given the chance to review Nigel Fisher's book on Harold Macmillan, does not let slip the opportunity for some covert political attacks on Margaret Thatcher.

Thus Fisher is said to show "some small signs of having been mildly infected by the current economic fashion" and his comment that the sort of mixed economy Macmillan favoured "now finds general acceptance" is curiously described as "sanguine." Macmillan, Gilmour concludes, could have done more for investment and should have reformed industrial relations, but we have never had it so good again.

On page 26 Labour MP Philip Whitehead takes potshots at his near neighbour in Kentish Town, William Rodgers of the SDP. "We have lived not ten doors away from each other for many years but his book, *The Politics of Change*, reminds me of the houses in between."

It is a relief to find that on page 24 Gerald Kaufman, MP, is only writing about Maurice Chevalier.

PHS

Why politicians should beware of crime statistics

The great myth of the detective

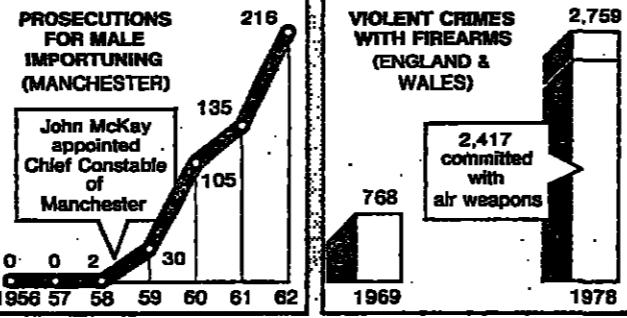
with fewer than two per cent in Salford.

Twice in Manchester in recent years there have been apparent surges in particular sorts of crime; yet this had less to do with the extent given by new Chief Constables to tackling it. One was Sir John McKay. Before his arrival in 1959, there was only one prosecution for male impounding in 1955, none at all in 1956 or 1957 and only two in 1958. The figures thereafter were 30 in 1959, 105 in 1960, 135 in 1961 and 216 in 1962.

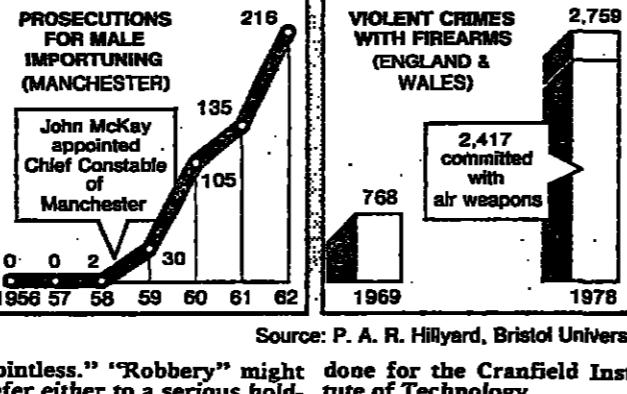
Mr James Anderton was appointed Chief Constable of Greater Manchester on July 1 1976. That year 55 search warrants were executed under the Obscene Publications Acts and there were proceedings in 25 cases. The comparable figures in 1977 were 287 warrants and 134 proceedings, and in 1978, 151 warrants and 91 proceedings.

Mr Anderton told the Manchester Statistical Society: "Every year the Home Secretary presents to Parliament statistics relating to crime and criminal proceedings in England and Wales for the previous year. . . . But precisely what do the figures tell us about the state of criminality in the nation and what do they suggest should be done about it? Very little, is the answer I would give."

He described robbery figures as "farcical" and said a count of serious crime figures could be "utterly



Source: P. A. R. Hillyard, Bristol University



pointless." "Robbery" might refer either to a serious hold-up of a security guard carrying a large sum of money from a bank or to the taking with some force or violence of one schoolchild's dinner money in the playground by another pupil.

Another study of a police force showed that 37 per cent of house burglaries recorded in the Chief Constable's annual report were in fact attacks on prepayment meters, with no other property stolen or damaged.

Whether the crime was recorded as "theft meter" or house burglary depended apparently on police assessment of the "moral character" of the complainant.

One of the most emotive arguments, essential to the debate about the return of capital punishment, is about the number of firearms used. That argument was rebutted by Chief Superintendent Mike Hoare of the Metropolitan Police, in an MSc thesis

lessor offence of violence or even a non-violent offence.

Since that time, the gap between figures of reported crimes, and those cleared up has widened. Only yesterday Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, was reported as having said that a clear-up rate of 17 per cent by his force was "not acceptable".

He can take heart. Previous research has suggested the more crime is recorded, the lower the clear-up rate will be. Following the report of a Commission in the Irish Republic 10 years ago, it was decided to relate police pay to productivity. Next year there was a record increase in indictable crime. But there was an 11 per cent decrease in the detection rate.

(Source: Paddy Hillyard, Department of Social Administration, Bristol University)

The unanswered question is how much of the crime "increase" occurs simply because there are record numbers of police officers. Bottomley and Coleman state that evidence from places as far apart as Uganda and Nashville, Tennessee shows that the sort of incidents considered worthwhile reporting to the police depend on how accessible the police are.

Mr Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

The Effectiveness of Policing ed. R. V. G. Clarke and J. M. Hough (Gower 1980). Understanding Crime Rates by Keith Bottomley and Clive Coleman (Gower 1981). Uncovering Crime. The Police Role. Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure Research Study No. 7 (Stationery Office). Crimes of Violence. F. H. McClintock et al (Macmillan 1963).

Compromise kept the hands moving till last weekend's recording session, when the Association of Broadcasting Staffs joined in and the clock was stopped. Now infants anxious to tell the time may have to dial the speaking clock, and unless the unions chime together to get *Play School's* piece ticking again there could be an all-out strike.

Non-runners

The TUC General Council yesterday brought its full weight against a proposal for a trade union sponsored "fun run". In an untypically frank appraisal of their own limitations the council overwhelmingly defeated the scheme canvassed by jogging the fitness fanatic, William Sars of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

At the last minute James Callaghan, Edmund Dell, former Labour Trade Secretary and David Owen have been invited to make up numbers.

No time

Observant two- to four-year-olds watching *Play School* on BBC TV on Monday are likely to pester their parents to know why the clock has stopped. It is not going to be easy to explain, as it involves a three-way demarcation dispute between the broadcasting unions.

Sirs failed even to find a seconder for his plea that a hostile committee report on his proposal — a run during the annual congress at Brighton in back. Presenting the report, round Clive Jenkins invited his colleagues to consider their average age and that of Congress delegates. The problems would be tremendous, he suggested, and qualified medical help essential.

Sirs organized a successful fun

run during his own union's annual conference in Bournemouth last year. He ran out an easy winner.

Social rounds

In a publication called *The Public House, Leisure and Social Control* Dr Michael Smith of Salford University could be suspected of wanting to drive his readers to drink.

"The public house, as an alcohol drinking context, mirrors the uniqueness of alcohol, its manufacture and consumption and attempts to control both, in the annals of the historical changes which have resulted in contemporary urban industrial society" he postulates.

And adds: "The public drinking house as a context for alcohol consumption, in relation to British society, has not evolved in a linear historical sense, nor in terms of a rational scheme for social change . . .". Look, what's yours?

Residents at Ringwood in Hampshire are raising a stink about a local farmer's plans to keep pigs near their homes. The house which would be worst affected, being right next door to the jarro barn, is called Pooh Cottage

SDP
aim

ent, another economic
power far more left-wing
ever. If (improbably) the
Alliance could succeed, however,
in a new "Tory
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are worn out, he says,
the misgovernment of
em shows that the sys-
sugt to have said is not
the system is bad but
the division of power
now exist works badly.

In the last three years instability in Europe, both military and political, has altered the balance. Détente has languished and the Russians have become worried by Nato's plans to install new missiles in Europe. Poland — always the most sensitive country on the western frontier — has become dangerously unstable. The Soviet Union's western flank no longer seems quite so secure. This may provide one reason for turning east to see if the Chinese mood has become more accommodating. Another could be to show Washington that Russia, too, can play the China card.

The first moves were made in 1979, by which time Mr Deng Xiaoping had succeeded the too cautious and inhibited Mr Hua Guofeng as China's policy maker. Talks were begun that autumn in Moscow, but with little hope of success; indeed after six meetings even the agenda had not been finalised. And then came Afghanistan to inflame, yet

he curious feature of Mr Deng's analysis is that it implicitly leads back to the P as a replacement of our while proposing a constitutional system that makes it difficult if not impossible. Whatever Mr Jenkins' position, Mr Rodger's leaves doubt about what he means. "The task of the real Democrats now is to implant the Labour Party as a natural party of the centre-left in Britain." He is right that this is what it should be.

One does not have to be an IP supporter to understand that a two-party system is poor paid compared with most of their fellow legislators in the industrialized world and compared, in particular, with the fat cats at Strasbourg. Domestic comparisons give a similar impression: when MPs got their latest rise last summer the head of a recreation parks department in a third tier local authority was getting about the same and has shot up since.

It is not so much that the public grudges them their pay as that governments are fearful of the effect of a substantial rise upon other claimants. Even this government, newly elected in a mood to disown all incomes policies, tried to spread a recommendation over three years as an example, only to provoke a backbench revolt.

From time to time the House appoints a select committee or passes a motion to rectify the position. Still the rate remains low and its upward mobility sluggish. To get a higher place in the earnings league they would have done better to place their affairs in the hands of Mr Clive Jenkins.

The select committee that reported this week is not concerned with the amount but with ways of fixing the amount. Two ways have been tried and one recommended. After the first apologetic authorization by members of Parliament to pay themselves a stipend out of national funds in 1971, the Ministry or a committee of the House would from time to time make

Young offenders

From Dr Harry Wilson
Sir, A new clause has been tabled to the Criminal Justice Bill which would allow the courts to order young offenders aged 10-21 to stay at home between 6 pm and 6 am on weekdays and from noon on weekends.

This clause adds to the measures which are embodied in clauses 22 and 23 of the Criminal Justice Bill, all of which in effect enable the courts to impose sanctions upon parents. I do not wish to comment on the justice of relieving young offenders of the responsibility for paying a fine or compensation and imposing this payment on parents, or of imposing upon parents the onerous duty of guarding teenagers or young adults while under house arrest. My concern is merely to question the effectiveness of such measures.

For the last 15 years my colleagues and I, with Home Office support, have been investigating the methods used by parents who live in high-crime areas in preventing their children from becoming delinquent. We have convincing evidence of the effectiveness of a strict parental regime. Children from strict homes tend to be only marginal, if at all, involved in antisocial pursuits. The children who become involved in more serious offences and, often at an early age, come from homes where supervision is lax.

This finding appears to support

MR BREZHNEV'S CHINA CARD

Mr Brezhnev's appeal for improved relations with China from the relative proximity of Tashkent must be set against the long background of Sino-Soviet conflict. It is now ten years since President Nixon landed in Peking. He gave the Russians much more to worry about than they had had through years of argument with the Chinese, thanks to Mr Reagan. His presidency has worried the Russians in Europe but has also worried the Chinese because of his attitude to Taiwan. The argument has gone on between Peking and Washington for almost a year, with China's attitude steadily hardening to the point of saying that if there is no change in Washington their relations must remain at a standstill or may deteriorate. Seeing the possibility of these cracks opening up it is natural for the Russians to reach out for a new test of Chinese intentions.

They offered talks last September and renewed the offer at the beginning of last month. In January, Mr Sergei Tikhvin斯基, a Soviet China expert with much experience of the country before the communists came to power, will believe in Soviet goodwill the moment the Russian divisions on the frontier begin to be reduced. Without such a gesture, China's suspicion will remain. Can Mr Brezhnev hope for a Chinese move that would simultaneously nudge President Reagan on the subject of Taiwan and encourage the Russians to withdraw one or two divisions from the frontier? Certainly, the Chinese have shown their resolution over Taiwan in the past few months, as might have been expected by those who know China's feelings about the island. It is much less easy to define any concessions that China might think it worth making to improve relations with Moscow.

One does not have to be an IP supporter to understand that a two-party system is poor paid compared with most of their fellow legislators in the industrialized world and compared, in particular, with the fat cats at Strasbourg. Domestic comparisons give a similar impression: when MPs got their latest rise last summer the head of a recreation parks department in a third tier local authority was getting about the same and has shot up since.

It is not so much that the public grudges them their pay as that governments are fearful of the effect of a substantial rise upon other claimants. Even this government, newly elected in a mood to disown all incomes policies, tried to spread a recommendation over three years as an example, only to provoke a backbench revolt.

From time to time the House appoints a select committee or passes a motion to rectify the position. Still the rate remains low and its upward mobility sluggish. To get a higher place in the earnings league they would have done better to place their affairs in the hands of Mr Clive Jenkins.

The select committee that reported this week is not concerned with the amount but with ways of fixing the amount. Two ways have been tried and one recommended. After the first apologetic authorization by members of Parliament to pay themselves a stipend out of national funds in 1971, the Ministry or a committee of the House would from time to time make

brought that home — but while Mao lived his bravura was enough to silence grumbling. Latterly, China's economic "readjustment" has banished any hope that modern weapons will redress the military balance on the frontier in any foreseeable future.

Equally there have been critics of the friendship with the Americans, especially since Mr Deng's galvanizing in Washington and Texas suggested that he was ready to make more concessions to buy this friendship than China should risk. It is hard to calculate how much these objections to the Russian and American relationships have impeded Mr Deng in bringing about the economic and political changes in China of the past two years, but the evidence of tactical diversions and some outright reversals of policy suggests that stubborn resistance in some army circles has been a constant factor.

Asked by his visitors — American senators among them — Why China has no hope of lessening the Soviet threat, Mr Deng's answer has always been that China will believe in Soviet goodwill the moment the Russian divisions on the frontier begin to be reduced. Without such a gesture, China's suspicion will remain. Can Mr Brezhnev hope for a Chinese move that would simultaneously nudge President Reagan on the subject of Taiwan and encourage the Russians to withdraw one or two divisions from the frontier?

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recommendation as to the amount and the recommendation would or would not be implemented.

Then, in 1963, the first of the independent reports was commissioned. They are now undertaken at irregular intervals by the Review Body on Top Salaries. It was thought that a more thorough and more impartial examination could be conducted that way. It was also thought that it would help to take the question out of politics, a vain hope. The House still has to authorize payment of the money and the Government still has to make provision for it in the estimates, so the old stickiness and embarrassments still surround the procedure.

Those are the two ways that have been tried. The recommended way, recommended inter alia by a resolution of the House, is to go for linkage; tie the rate to that of say, an assistant secretary in the civil service, then sit back and watch it go up.

The latest select committee has gone for a combination of methods two and three. It wants regular reviews in depth by the Review Body on Top Salaries to consider changes in work load and in what might be regarded as the appropriate level of pay and allowances; and it wants "interim linkage", or automatic annual adjustments between reviews by reference to the nearest percentile in the Department of Employment's New Earnings Survey. It would like the major reviews to be held and decisions arising out of them

taken in the last year of a Parliament, thus sparing the freshly elected members their blushes as they vote them selves more money.

This is a little too pat. The vehicle for riding the inflationary road is too well sprung for the type of passenger it carries. MP's need primarily more generous allowances for defraying expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. To do their work they need to have better facilities and assistance than is now at the disposal of most of them.

At present all one hears about is how the Services are being cut back, and how the dole queue is growing, one could hardly expect youths to sign up for service only to sit around doing nothing for a majority of the time, when they can do that out of uniform.

People that want a taste of Service life have the chance to join such organizations as the Territorials. Should a new era of conscription begin then this country would experience the displays of anarchy, probably in the form of demonstrations and street riots, similar to those that we endured last summer.

In a period of much discontent amongst the young members of the post-war one could expect them to join the Services as another alternative to the dole queue or job creation schemes.

Their salaries too, which ought to be middling, deserve to go up a bit. After that, however, there is a lot to be done for stickiness in the procedure for adjusting them. While the Civil List for royal expenses should be adjusted with the minimum fuss, the rate of salary paid from public funds to members of Parliament should be adjusted with the maximum of fuss. It may be a primitive view, but it is surely a sound one, that the elected collective in the Palace of Westminster, unlike the family in Buckingham Palace, is uniquely (though far from exclusively) responsible for the social evil of a debased currency, that it has a unique (though not absolute) authority to palliate the mischief, and that it has no business to fix it up with a lifeboat if it has taken the passengers off.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID McCORMICK,
122 Cambridge Street, SW1.

March 23

Watching brief on cable television

From Mr David Widdicombe, QC

Sir, There is an aspect of cable television which has not been mentioned in any of the current enthusiastic reporting about it. As I discovered when I was in the United States recently, where cable TV is installed, the operating company can and does keep a computerised record of the viewing habits of all its subscribers. It can tell who watches what and when.

I hope the Government inquiry will examine this "1984" aspect of the system as well as the obvious benefits.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID WIDDICOMBE,
2 Mitre Court Buildings,
The Temple, EC4.

March 23

From Mr Rory Johnston

Sir, The report on the future of cable systems published today (March 22) by the Prime Minister's Information Technology Advisory Panel presents an exciting glimpse of the many possible services to the public these developments will offer. However, one serious implication does not seem to have been considered at all by the Government. Cable services will greatly encourage the spread of "electronic mail", whereby communications at present sent by letter will be delivered along the cable electronically, in an instant and at a fraction of the cost.

Electronic mail can therefore be expected to take away a large part of the Post Office's current business. But the post is an essential public service and will continue to be while many people do not have a connection to a cable or the necessary terminal equipment. How can the Post Office survive with its revenue drastically cut while its costs stay the same? The postman has to walk past your house whether he has any letter for you or not.

Clearly, a coordinated policy has to be thought out for all these communications services taken together. This is more difficult to achieve than less now that British Telecom and the Post Office have been separated. The Government has not contemplated the problem yet, and it must do so without delay.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. D. JOHNSTON,
49 Upper Park Road, NW3.

March 23

National Service

From Mr Christopher I. D. Simpson

Sir, I read with interest Mr Desmond Neilson's letter (March 18), concerning the use of National Service. He questioned the viability of commencing a new call-up campaign but, alas, I fear that that is as far as such dreams will go.

This is a little too pat. The vehicle for riding the inflationary road is too well sprung for the type of passenger it carries. MP's need primarily more generous allowances for defraying expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. To do their work they need to have better facilities and assistance than is now at the disposal of most of them.

At present all one hears about is how the Services are being cut back, and how the dole queue is growing, one could hardly expect youths to sign up for service only to sit around doing nothing for a majority of the time, when they can do that out of uniform.

People that want a taste of Service life have the chance to join such organizations as the Territorials. Should a new era of conscription begin then this country would experience the displays of anarchy, probably in the form of demonstrations and street riots, similar to those that we endured last summer.

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Incidentally, express letters from the United Kingdom now go by "Swiftair" — an oddity, in that "swift" is a word very little known by foreigners — and the extra postage is £1.50, not the £1 claimed by one of your correspondents.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID McCORMICK,
122 Cambridge Street, SW1.

March 23

Italian mail delays

From Mr David McCormick

Sir, Your correspondents who grumble (March 18, 20) about the Italian mail delays may simply be unlucky. Certainly, one of my own correspondents had to wait a few months, from time to time, for five or six days; and the record is an express packet from a small town half way down the Adriatic, which took a mere 29 hours from post office to front door.

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Yours faithfully,

DAVID McCORMICK,
122 Cambridge Street, SW1.

March 23

Death of a newspaper

From Mr C. G. Pole-Carew

Sir, Your article by Alan Hamilton (March 18) on the closure of the *Nottingham News* is inaccurate in its reporting and for a paper of your standing remarkably biased.

Yours sincerely,

HARRIET WILSON,
Visiting Fellow,

Department of Sociology,

University of Warwick,
Coventry.

March 19

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Arab unrest in the West Bank

From Sir Anthony Nutting

Sir, The unrest on the West Bank, reported so graphically by your correspondent over the past few days, reflects unquestionably the natural desire of the Palestinians to be free from alien occupation. The high-handed dismissal by the Israeli occupation of the democratically elected municipal council of El-Bireh which sparked the latest riots was just another example of the repression meted out to the Palestinians by their conquerors over the past 15 years, and demonstrates the duplicity of Mr Begin's pretensions to offer autonomy to the West Bank in accordance with the requirements of the Camp David agreement.

In this situation is it really proper or wise for Lord Carrington to visit Israel, as he shortly proposes to do, for the purpose of improving Anglo-Israeli relations? Will such a visit at such a time not cause grave offence and suspicion not only to the Arab states and the Palestinians but to the entire Third World?

Anthony Nutting
1½ Disbrowe Road, W6.

From the Israeli Charge d'Affaires, a.i.

Sir, The letter of David Astor and others (March 19) includes the baseless charge that the Israeli authorities are denying the human right to education of the Arab students in the territories under Israel's administration.

The closure of Bir Zeit University was a result of repeated violent activities by the students, culminating in the physical attack on a visiting education official.

In 1977, the illegal occupation of South Thule by Argentine military



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

March 24: Mr R. B. Dorman was received in audience by The Queen this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Republic of Vanuatu.

Mrs Dorman had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

His Excellency Monsieur Aronou Mounkalla was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Niger to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Member of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Monsieur Abdou Adamou (At-

ta).

Madame Mounkalla had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr Patrick Wright (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr J. E. Jackson was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

Mrs Jackson had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Prime Minister of India (Mrs Indira Gandhi) had the

honour of being invited to luncheon with Her Majesty.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present.

The Queen, Patron of this afternoon opened the Alexandra Wing of the London Hospital, Whitchurch.

Having been received upon arrival by the Mayor of Tower Hamlets (Councillor Mrs E. Thompson) and the Chairman, City and East London Area Health Authority (Teaching), (Mr F. M. Cumberlegy), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque and toured the new Wing.

Mrs Abel Smith, Mr Robert Fellowes and Stratford Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Lord Rupert Nevill, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this evening in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from Switzerland, as President of the World Wildlife Fund International, presided at an Executive Committee Meeting of the Fund in Gland.

The Queen was represented by Colonel Peter Hilton (His Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Nottinghamshire) at the Memorial Service for Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ian Walker-Okeover, Bt, (formerly Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Derbyshire) which was held in the Cathedral Church of All Saints, Derby, this afternoon.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Major C. H. Waterhouse (High Sheriff of Derbyshire).

The Duke of Kent has accepted an invitation to become chairman of the United Kingdom Committee for European Music Year in 1985.

The 151st annual general meeting of the Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies will be held on Tuesday, April 6, at 1

CLARENCE HOUSE

March 24: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Army Medical Corps, was today entertained at luncheon by

Captain V. R. Law and Miss C. Goodman Irvine.

The engagement is announced between Victor, elder son of Mr Harold Law and the late Mrs Anthea Nora Law of Denner Hill, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Bryant Goodman Irvine, of Great Ole Hall, Wivelsfield, Sussex.

Mr A. R. MacNeil and Miss E. R. White.

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs R. MacNeil, of Great Bookham, Surrey, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. T. Miller, of Ilkley, West Yorkshire.

Mr A. G. Milson and Miss E. R. White.

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs G. J. Milson, of Cookham Dean, Berkshire, president of Singapore, and Emily, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. J. White, of Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. Prover and Miss D. J. Marmion.

The engagement is announced in August between Jim, son of Mr and Mrs A. Bryson, of Lympstone, Hampshire, and Deirdre, daughter of Mr and Mrs Vincent Marzino, of Bristol.

Mr H. R. Rees and Miss V. C. Harvey.

The engagement is announced between Hugh Richard, elder son of Dr and Mrs D. E. Rees, of Weston, Nottinghamshire, and Virginia Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. L. Harvey, of Brecon, Derbyshire.

Mr P. Wagstaff and Miss J. A. Tatham.

The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs M. Waghorn, of Brill, Buckinghamshire, and Jane, daughter of the late Mr J. Tatham and of Mrs J. Davey, of Monmouth, Gwent.

Mr S. A. F. Wethered and Miss C. H. Phillips.

The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Wethered, of Bedford, New York, and Christine, daughter of Mr Paul Phillips of Houston, Texas, and Mrs Marjorie Phillips, of Kinston, New York.

University news

Edinburgh Mr David Steel, MP, leader of the Liberal Party and a former president of the students' representative council, Edinburgh, has been elected Rector of the University for 1982-83.

London Mr Maurice F Shuter to be a visiting professor of operational research at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Strathclyde Grants Departments of Environment and Transport and the Design Approaches to Soil Fabric Systems Research and Engineering Professor D. S. Forrester, of the teaching company Research Councils, has been awarded a grant of £10,000 for the other university and Anderson Strathclyde.

Bath LECTURERS: P. J. P. Anthony (lecturer in Dip App Engg), engineer; Mrs L. M. S. Charles (lecturer in Dip App Engg), Dip Ed, MA (humanities and social sciences).

William III silver set fetches £226,800

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Family silver set for sale by the Stirlings of Keir, in Scotland, made sensational today, a magnificently ornate silver-gilt ewer and a basin (312 oz) made by Benjamin Pyne in 1659 sold for £226,800 (unpublished estimate £100,000-£150,000) to Asprey's.

The ewer is of outstanding quality and is attributed to a master of this art who is known to have taught George Vertue, but whose name has been discreetly forgotten; he went bankrupt and retired to France.

A silver toilet service made for the Hon Marion Steward, who married James Stirling of Keir in 1704, was also bought by Asprey's, at £72,800 (unpublished estimate £100,000). The 17 pieces include a mirror, jewel casket, brushes, a pin-cushion and candlesticks. The set was made by Colin McKenzie of Edinburgh and is dated 1703. It is the only recorded complete Scottish toilet service.

The silver-gilt ewer and basin by Benjamin Pyne

Only 4 per cent of the sale of important English silver was left unsold.

Christie's book sale included the eight volumes of Gould's *Birds of Australia*, 1840-1859, sent for sale by the Royal Commonwealth Society. They were bought for £54,000 (estimate £45,000-£55,000) by Brian

Chester, bidding over the telephone from Australia.

Sotheby's sale of nine

teeth-century European paintings, the top four prices, ranging from £29,700 to £41,500, were paid for oriental scenes by Rudolph Ernst, Filippo Baratti and Jean-Léon Gerome. The sale was 27 per cent unsold.



Miss Lorraine Gray and Mr William Lindsay at the museum with the tortoise.

Second resting place in 60m years

By Kenneth Gosling

A £5,000 expedition mounted by the Natural History Museum and Kingston Polytechnic has brought back from Mali in west Africa, the remains of this turtle, believed to be 60 million years old.

It requires three people to lift it, has no head or feet, is three feet long and is a valuable addition to the museum's collections.

Although the turtle is the most impressive specimen brought back from Mali, snake and fish remains are

come back with fossils of lobsters, crabs, fish, reptiles and a mammal.

Unhappily, fossils are much sought after by entrepreneurs.

Fortunately, however, museums operate an exchange scheme so that any duplicates acquired, for example, by the Natural History Museum can be swapped with others.

All the team faces now is

several years' work patiently sorting, restoring and cataloguing.

Central and South Middlesex Law Society

At the annual general meeting of the Central and South Middlesex Law Society held last night at the Law Society's Hall the following officers were elected:

President: Mr D. Kenneth Brown;

Vice-president: Mr S. B. Hammett; Secretary: Mr G. Summerhayes.

OBITUARY

SIR KEITH SHOWERING

Head of successful food and drink company

Sir Keith Showering, Chairman and Chief Executive of Allied-Lyons P.L.C. (formerly Allied Breweries Ltd.), a vice-chairman of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance and a director of the Midland Bank, died suddenly on March 23 at the early age of 51.

Keith Stanley Showering was born in Shepton Mallet, Somerset, on August 6, 1930, the son of Herbert and Ada Showering. He was educated at Wells Cathedral School.

After a year at Long Ashton Research Station (a department of Bristol University), learning the chemistry of cider-making, he joined the family firm with his father, first working on the sales side and then working with his three uncles on the production of a new quality of perry. The development of a unique pack and a dramatically successful marketing and advertising campaign followed with the launching of Babycham, and the next decade made Showering one of the most talked about commercial successes since industry.

In this full and busy life he also found time to develop many other interests - from the rugby football and boxing of his early days, to intensely successful cattle breeding, music in general, and opera in particular, and a keen appreciation of the visual arts. He was a Trustee of the Glyndebourne Arts Trust and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. He also greatly enjoyed his hobbies of shooting and fishing, and a game of bridge.

Keith Showering was a big man in every sense. He had vision and warmth and saw life in broad and generous perspectives. He had outstanding gifts for family life and friendship. He married in 1954 Marie Sadie (née Golden), who survives him with their six children, two girls and four boys.

HERR KONRAD WOLF

His films reflected their maker's strongly held political and philosophical beliefs, none so strongly, perhaps, as the autobiographical *I was 19* (1965) and its sequel *Mama, I'm alive* (1976), or the *Cannes Special Jury Prize*-award-winning *Stars* (1959), about a Jewish girl in wartime Bulgaria who is befriended by a German soldier.

During the London screening of *Stars* in 1961 Konrad confessed his reason for his desire to remake *Professor Mandlock*. Quoting Luther's famous dictum "I could not do otherwise", he felt it his duty to his people to undo what had been done to them in the 1930s by the British authorities' decision to ban the film at the explicit request of the Nazi government.

Wolf had served as Military Commander of Bernau as Cultural Officer in Military Government in Halle, and at the Soviet House of Culture in Berlin. Few persons were better fitted to know the ins and outs of the regime or to represent them in silent form, as in *The Divided Sky* (1964), about the divided parts of Germany, or in *The Sunseekers* (1958), about atomic rearmament, which had to wait 12 years of government approval before being publicly screened.

He had countless honours and decorations heaped on him and treasured none so closely as the appointment of President of the Academy of Arts at the age of 40, the youngest man ever to have held the post, following in the footsteps of such eminent predecessors as Heinrich Mann, Arnold Zweig, and Johannes R. Becher.

SIR GEOFFREY VICKERS

Mr Nevil Johnson writes: Your obituary for Sir Geoffrey Vickers, VC, rightly tribute to his courage as a soldier and his great achievements in public affairs. But it is perhaps for his writing that he will be longest remembered.

Relatively late in life he began to write of the institutions of modern society and the problems of administration. At least one of his books, *The Art of Judgement* (1965), is already regarded by many as a classic, offering a humane and perceptive analysis of what it means to make policy and to take decisions within institutional structures which are themselves the necessary conditions of ordered social life.

In other works such as *Towards a Sociology of Management* (1967), *Value Systems in Social Processes* (1968) and *Making Institutions* (1970), he assumed by many to be the first German film to be shown in Britain on October 20, 1925, the eldest son of an eminent father, the Jewish doctor and left-wing playwright, Friedrich Wolf, who like Arthur Schnitzler before him, placed his medical and psychological skills and experience of anti-Semitism at the service of the drama. Forced into exile, the family moved first to France and Switzerland, and then to Russia, where Konrad was to earn military laurels as an officer in the Red Army.

Friedrich Wolf's tragedy of a Jewish doctor in Nazi Germany, *Professor Mandlock*, written and staged in Zurich in 1934 and later turned into a film in Moscow, was to play a formative role in young Konrad's life. As an eight-year-old he had acted in *Wangenheim's The Fighter* about Dimitrov and he was determined to become a film director. His father had him enrol in the Moscow Film School, the first German to do so, as a pupil of Aleksandrov and Gerasimov. Returning to Berlin on graduation and exchanging his post as GDR director, Wolf worked as Kurt Meier's assistant on his film *Die Kugel*, the first German to do so, as a pupil of Aleksandrov and Gerasimov.

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SIR RONALD BELL

Lord M. writes: Relatively scanning Ronald Bell's obituary in your columns I was astounded to read that "he always stood on the right wing" on the issue of capital punishment. His name had first caught my attention some years ago as author of an article in the Bow Group quarterly *Crossbow* arguing powerfully for the abolition of the death penalty.

But this work needs money, and for that we need you. If you have ever wondered what happens to superannuated dons, give generously to the Morecambe Home, where these wonderful old folk still pursue their opinionated quarrels over the instant coffee and write unpublished letters to *The Times*.

And remember, next autumn we shall be looking after a flood of Indian culture refugees, jobless, programmeless and sinecureless.

Our work never ends. Please help it to continue. (Cheques should be made payable to the Morecambe Home Appeal Fund and sent as soon as possible. Thank you.)

Lord M. writes: Belatedly scanning Ronald Bell's obituary in your columns I was astounded to read that "he always stood on the right wing" on the issue of capital punishment.

One finds, p. 10. Although he was not a close acquaintance, I must question your claim that Ronald Bell was "anti-European". Like many of us he opposed Britain's membership of the EEC but such an attitude has never been incompatible with feelings of friendship and some times affection for the other countries of Europe, whether EEC members or otherwise.

Lady Barton, widow of Sir William Pell Barton, KC, died on March 21 in her 92nd year. She was Evelyn Agnes (née) daughter of J. C. T. Heriz Smith and she was married on 1918. Her husband died in 1956.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Hugh Carless to be Ambassador to Venezuela in succession to Sir Reginald Seconde, who will be succeeded from the Diplomatic Service.

Mr John Wilberforce to be British High Commissioner to Cyprus in succession to Mr P. A. Davies, who will be taking up a further Diplomatic Service appointment.

Mr Charles Douglas-Home, editor of *The Times*, to be a member of the board of Times Newspapers Ltd.

Mr John Grant, deputy editor of *The Times*, to be a member of the board of Times Newspapers Ltd.

Mrs Margaret Watkins to be headmistress of Wentworth Mount School, Bournemouth, from September 1.

Mr. Bertram Sutcliffe, of Weybridge, Surrey, £211,271. Mrs. M. Dugdale George of Westminster, £350,930.

Mr. G. A. Wethered and Miss C. H. Phillips.

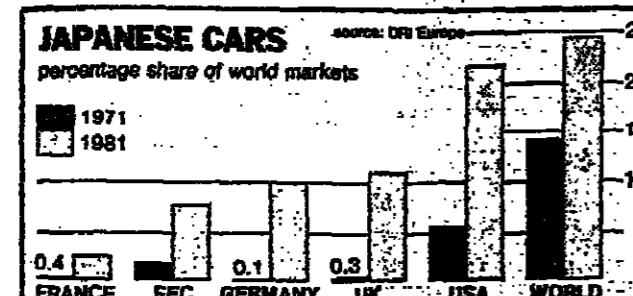
The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Wethered, of Bedford, New York, and Christine, daughter of Mr Paul Phillips of Houston, Texas, and Mrs Marjorie Phillips, of Kinston, New York.

Mr. S. A. F. Wethered and Miss C. H. Phillips.

The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs M. Waghorn, of Brill, Buckinghamshire, and Jane, daughter of the late

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WERING
food and
any

Car exports cut



The Japanese are restricting car exports to the United States, the country's foreign ministry has announced. Although actual limits are not known, it is thought they will not be higher than the 1.68 million vehicles shipped to the United States last year. Japanese cars captured 9.15 per cent of the United Kingdom market in the first two months of this year compared with 11.47 per cent last year. New registrations in Britain were 4 per cent higher in February at 160,430 against the same month a year ago.

Move to untangle ACC bids
Barclays Merchant Bank, Heron Corporation's advisers in its contested bid for Associated Communications Corporation, plans to ask ACC's advisers, Standard Chartered Bank, which bid price is being fought over by ACC's other bidder, Mr Robert Holmes a Court. Mr Holmes a Court's VW Enterprises has two bids on the table: one worth 110p a share, and another worth 95p. Heron has not yet decided whether to increase its bid — worth 80p per non-voting share — or withdraw.

Coal power 'breakthrough'

A world lead in the new generation of coal-fired merchant ships has been won by Doncaster-based Macawber Engineering Group, with a £500,000 order for coal feed systems for two bulk-carriers from Spain's Elcano shipping group. Macawber is supplying systems to all six of the new coal ships at present on order or under construction. The company expects further orders from many other countries including the United States, which it expects to back coal-fired ships strongly.

Tough budget for South Africa

Against the background of falling gold prices and world recession, Mr Owen Horwood, the South African Finance Minister, yesterday presented one of the toughest budgets for many years. It included big increases in taxes on companies, individuals and luxury goods and tight controls on government spending. London insurers paid \$123m for Rosses on the Aviation Insurance Offices Association said.

• Victor Company of Japan (VJC), AEG Telefunken of West Germany and Thora EMI have formed J2T Holdings in Rotterdam to control the manufacture of video products in Europe.

MARKET SUMMARY

Lucas fall darkens top 30

shed 8p to 335.50 profit factors moved in after the company had succeeded in topping the £100m mark, with taxable profits of £101m.

In the insurance sector Prudential's share price of 30p fell 1.5p after a 10p rise in the last week. The company expects further losses from underwriting losses to £42.7m. Eagle Star, in which the West German Allianz Versicherungs

• European postal authorities are more restrictive to competition than Britain, according to the Association of International Air Courier Services.

• Mitel has extended its contract to supply British Telecom with Private Automatic Branch Exchanges (PABX) equipment. The minimum value of the extension is £15m.

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 562.6 down 1.7

FT Gilts 69.13 down 0.42

FT all share 326.04 up 0.29

Bargains 19,893

Lucas Industries was an outstanding fall among the top 30 shares, slipping 11p to 197p amid talk that half year results today would bring gloomy news.

After the apparent recovery in the second half of last year the market was looking for at least £40m in the current year. But with continuing losses in the electronic division and a flat performance from aerospace activities, the interim figures are expected to be about £10m pre-tax suggesting £25m for the full year.

Elsewhere company statements brought an optimistic note to an otherwise dull equity market, with the FT Index closing down 1.7 at 562.6.

Profit takers clipped up to 1% off the day's gains, with shares around 5% easier, but shorts ended unchanged after opening 1% better.

Engineering group Brabys Leslie shed 3p to 53p after Anglo-Nordic Holdings' subsidiary CHI Securities took its holding to 26.3 per cent by picking up the 14.5 per cent stake formerly held by Starwest Investment Holdings.

The board of Brabys said it had been assured by Mr Brian Wolfson CHI director that it is an investment stake and that no bid is being considered.

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UNITED STATES

General Motors has told suppliers it is considering a change in the method of acquiring steel. While the company declined to elaborate, industry observers are speculating on a switch from order-type to bid-type purchasing.

• The president of the United Auto Workers predicted that the union's General Motor Council will approve tentative contract concessions with the corporation today.

• Four hundred unemployed Detroit car workers are to be retrained in aerospace jobs with the help of a \$300,000 (\$166,600) Federal grant.

After learning new skills, they will be taken on by the Rockwell corporation to build the long-range B-1 bomber.

JAPAN

As Japan's economy continues to falter, the Japan Economic Research Centre, a leading private research institute, has predicted that inflation-adjusted growth in both 1981 and 1982 will fall far short of government projections.

• Japan will send an official buying mission to France and Austria in May to buy more goods to try to rectify Japan's trade surplus with both countries.

WEST GERMANY

West Germany's import prices index rose 0.7 per cent last month, to stand 4.6 per cent higher than a year earlier, the lowest year-on-year rise since February 1979. This followed year-on-year gains of 6.9 and 9.5 per cent respectively in January and December.

With the arrival in its coastal waters last week of the "Dan Duke" oil production rig, the Ivory Coast could become one of the world's net oil exporters. The rig will be used to bring into production the "Espoir" offshore field and is expected to produce 30,000 barrels a day.

CANADA

Canadian motor manufacturers have scheduled an output 18,913 cars for assembly this week down from 22,345 last week and 20,328 in the same week last year. American Motors — Canada is to produce 600 cars which is down 610 last week and 781 a year ago.

BELGIUM

The business climate in the European Community deteriorated last month, ending a three-month trend of improvement, the European Commission reports. Its indicator of business confidence fell one point to minus 14.

BRAZIL

Brazil's per capita gross domestic product fell 5.8 per cent in 1981 over 1980, the first fall in 16 years, the central bank reported. Total gdp was down 3.5 per cent while the population grew 2.4 per cent in the year.

FRANCE

French industrial production fell 3 per cent on a provisionally adjusted seasonal basis in January after a 1.5 per cent rise in December.

AUSTRALIA

Australian production of uranium oxide last year was almost double the 1980 level because of output from the new Ranger Mine in Northern Territory.

ITALY

A spokesman for Fiat in Turin said there are no talks, and none have taken place at any level, on the possibility of Fiat taking a share in International Harvester.

SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS FOR 1981

RESULTS. The Directors are recommending to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 7th May 1982 a final dividend of 8p per share payable on 15th July 1982 to shareholders on the register as at the close of business on 17th June 1982. With the interim dividend of 7p per share which was paid on 15th January 1982 the total dividend for the year will be 15p per share (1980: 10.5p). The total cost of these dividends will be £20.6m.

RESULTS. Investment income in the shareholders' fund increased by 20 per cent to £88.3m. The pre-tax profits of Grovewood Securities were £15.8m which with £0.1m from associated companies brought the total income from investments to £104.2m (1980: £88.1m). Shareholders' long term profits were £14.3m (1980: £11.8m) after grossing up for income tax and corporation tax. General insurance underwriting made a loss of £42.7m (1980: £32.5m). General business premium income increased by 8 per cent. Overall pre-tax profits were £73.8m against £65.9m in 1980.



Sir Denis Mountain, Bt., Chairman.

	1981	1980
	£m	£m
PREMIUM INCOME		
Fire, accident and motor	452.6	422.4
Marine, aviation and transport	24.7	20.1
Long term — annual premiums	164.0	145.6
— single premiums	120.0	72.1
	761.3	684.2
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
Investment income*	88.3	73.8
Profits of Grovewood Securities	15.8	14.4
Share of associated companies' results	0.1	(0.1)
Shareholders' long term profits	14.3	11.8
Underwriting loss	(42.7)	(32.5)
Expenses not charged to other accounts	(2.0)	(1.5)
Surplus	73.8	65.9**
Taxation	31.9	26.6
Minority interests	3.4	3.2
Net surplus for year available for appropriation	38.5	37.1
Staff profit sharing scheme	2.5	1.4
Less taxation	1.3	0.7
Transfer to catastrophe reserve	37.3	36.4
Dividends	2.0	2.0
Balance added to retained profits and reserves	14.7	20.1

*After deducting £2.2m in respect of interest on loan notes (1980: £2.1m).

**After transfer from catastrophe reserve.

GENERAL COMMENTS. Throughout the world insurance underwriting has further deteriorated. Excess capacity and the effect of the recession on the availability of business have continued to increase competitive pressures.

INVESTMENTS. Investment income increased by 20 per cent. This most satisfactory result was helped by high interest rates and a positive cash flow.

The free reserves of the group, including capital appreciation on investments other than those of the long-term insurance funds, amounted to 87 per cent of general insurance business premium income.

GENERAL INSURANCE. Our overall result is analysed by territory in the following table which includes an estimate of that part of investment income which arises on insurance funds:—

	Premium income	Underwriting result	Investment income less expenses	1981 Total	1980 Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland*	364.5	(26.6)	55.2	28.6	21.5**
Australia	22.0	(7.6)	2.0	(5.8)	(1.7)
Belgium	25.8	(2.9)	3.6	0.7	1.0
South Africa	46.7	(2.4)	3.1	0.7	2.5
USA	8.4	(0.6)	0.8	0.2	0.4
Other territories	9.9	(1.4)	1.5	0.1	(0.4)
Additional provision for unexpired risks (overseas business)		(1.2)		(1.2)	(0.8)
	477.3	(42.7)	66.2	23.5	22.5
Attributable to shareholders' funds				36.0	31.6
				102.2	58.5
				54.1	

*Including reinsurance and world-wide marine and aviation.

**After transfer from catastrophe reserve.

UNITED KINGDOM. There was fierce competition in all classes of business for the reducing volume of premium. There was an underwriting loss of £5.2m (1980: £25.0m) but after taking investment income on the funds into account there was a profit of £18.5m (1980: £13.0m). Both fire and "all-in" accounts suffered from the severe weather in December. There was an underwriting loss in the fire account of £2.1m (1980: £0.7m) and in the "all-in" account of £5.9m (1980: £4.2m). The motor account showed an underwriting loss of £6.5m (1980: £5.9m). In the liability account there has been an increase in late reported claims from earlier years arising from industrial diseases. There was an underwriting loss of £9.6m (1980: £13.1m).

OVERSEAS. There was an overall underwriting loss of £16.1m (1980: £7.2m) and a loss after attributable investment income of £5.1m (1980: profit £1.0m). The major part of the underwriting loss arose in Australia where the situation was exacerbated by the non-recurring effects of a recent court decision and the need to strengthen provisions for claims from earlier years. In South Africa after many profitable years there was an underwriting loss. In Belgium and the USA results were satisfactory.

MARINE AND AVIATION. Current underwriting is likely to prove unprofitable. The 1978 underwriting account was closed showing a small surplus and this together with provisions from earlier years no longer required enabled us to strengthen the open underwriting years and also to make a transfer of £1.0m to profit and loss account. The fund at the end of the year amounted to 143 per cent of premiums.

LIFE. World-wide new business produced new annual premiums of £39.7m (1980: £38.8m) and single premiums and considerations for annuities amounted to £120.0m (1980: £72.1m). The annual valuation of the UK life funds has again resulted in increased bonuses to policyholders. Profits transferred to the shareholders' account were £8.1m (1980: £6.9m) net of tax, with a grossed-up value of £14.4m (1980: £11.7m) and after transfers in respect of non-UK subsidiaries the total amount was £14.3m.

GROVEWOOD SECURITIES LIMITED. In a continuing difficult economic climate Grovewood Securities produced a record profit for the fourteenth consecutive year, pre-tax profit rising to £15.8m (1980: £14.4m).

Copies of the Report and Accounts for 1981 and the Chairman's Statement will be sent to shareholders on 8th April 1982.

Eagle Star Holdings PLC

1, Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8BE



Vickers looks overseas

Sugar-based confectionery has shown sales declines of at least 2 per cent in the past year while chocolate varieties have risen marginally.

That lies behind the performance of Hales Owen-based Blue Bird Confectionery Holdings in the West Midlands but the problem of shrinking pocket money is also an element, according to Mr Edward Nasser, Blue Bird's chairman. Blue Bird's home sales in the half year were down 9.8 per cent although exports have leaped by a half.

In the half year to last July a marginal loss was turned to a pre-tax profit of £200,899 on a £4.8m turnover. The dividend was unchanged at 1.45p.

Manchester-based J N Nichols (Vimto), had final pre tax profits of £2.56m, compared with £1.884m in the previous nine months, effectively a near 5 per cent increase. Final dividend was up 3p to 10p.

It could have been caught like many other soft drinks manufacturers with sales downturns put at 10 per cent overall.

But Nichols has strongly penetrated the supermarket multiples and widened its drinks range.

Statistics from: *Pocket Money Monitor*, Birds Eye Wall's 1982, based on Gallup research.

Confidence positively shines from Vickers' chief executive, David Plastow as he details the group's new strategy: "The world business area is a key around which we are planning". (Sally White writes). As with so many other major British groups, the latest figures give a hint of further cuts at home and expansion abroad.

Vickers is still a long way from realising its top executives' hopes for the engineering, Rolls-Royce cars and office equipment group; that was the signal being read from the one for four rights issue to raise £23m that accompanied the 1981 profit figures.

Investors holding shares in Vickers are cautious, because of the vast amount of British industry's history it incorporates. Return on capital employed is around 11 or 12 per cent, against a target of 15 to 17 per cent in the short term. Achieving that means a lot of commercial evolution, for which, it seems, not enough cash is being generated by the Vickers business yet.

Yesterday's figures — the first full year under the new management team, transferred from Rolls-Royce after the 1980 merger — show sales up from £595m to £603m and pre-tax profit up by £5m to £24.6m when £3.9m interest

received in 1980 on nationalization compensation is excluded. The dividend is maintained at 12p after a 7.45p final, leaving the share price down 1/2p at 159 and the yield 10.8. The rights issue price is 13p.

Vickers could have another major move up its sleeve — so Vickers' followers deduce from two clues they see in yesterday's announcements. First, the maintenance of the dividend — which cynics say is effectively being funded by the rights issue. Secondly, the rights issue is less than expected.

Ambitions for acquisitions are

voiced in the report. So, it is suggested Vickers could want to keep up the share price to make an acquisition for paper, and then come back for more cash. An engineering contractor could satisfy Vicker's desire to generate more of its profits overseas, and would, virtually, be a low cash consumer. (Interest payments, net are £18.3m in 1981.)

Vickers were bowed down by the weight of running out-of-date chunks of steel, shipbuilding and a disorganized office equipment side when it merged with Rolls-Royce in 1980. Rolls-Royce was desperately short of cash, but run by a highly regarded management team which included chief executive David Plastow and Tom Neville.

The new team's efforts to reduce staff and unprofitable businesses

2,700 more were made redundant this year — are applauded. Mr Plastow has refocused simplified the operation of the business by organizing 40 operating subsidiaries into five divisions. He has produced incentive schemes to re-energize the lower tiers of management.

Rolls-Royce cars did best of Vickers' activities — the fall in the pound helped sales of the new Silver Spirit in the United States. Staff have been cut back by 350. So far this year overseas sales continue to do well.

The lithographic plates business is run by the Howson-Alphraphy Group, a Vickers subsidiary.

Progress of trading profit at operating group level

	1979	1980	1981	Trading profit	Howson-Alphraphy Group
Engineering equipment	9.5	17.3	11.5	6.8	
Cars	10.5	8.7	18.2	9.7	
Lithographic plates	8.9	9.0	7.1	1.8	
Engineering products	4.9	5.9	3.2	1.9	
Overseas engineering	(0.1)	3.4	5.2	19.0	10.2
					9.0</

POINT TO POINT
Saunders in
rehearsal
or Grand
National

by Ian Reid

The third of the Indiana members' races over two miles, staged by the Cartwrights last Saturday at Newton on the South, from the favourite, Miss Farnham, these two thoroughbreds go far in front of the rest of the field of ordinary horses as they made something of a mockery of the race.

Riding an animal called colours of the Point-to-Point secretary, Frank Gillman, he is in fact a competitor, though not a member of the Association. Hunt, he is allowed to join in the television crew, who would him in his Critic's corner to his ride on the course.

Peter Greenall won the only members' race on the night, his Song of Life, 6-6, did not appear to ride him to his best, though he was beaten off soft going and easily beaten by Vandy.

Mackley and his rider, his Powles, who looked unimpressive, another scintillating effort to land the Albrecht trophy for the Veteran, Even Stevens, Andrew Berry's Scotish, winning time, 2 min 10.2, the Master, four seconds faster, than Bold Mariner, looks a likely contender for the Master's son.

It was Ladies Day at Ainsdale, where Sara Lawrence, the student daughter of Lord Derby, was the first woman to ride a race. She won it with concuse ease in her first race, the Queen Elizabeth Stakes, and followed up with a second, the Master's son, Bold Mariner, took a

lead in the final, but was beaten by Vandy, 10-11, and the women's race.

In the Golden Valley's open, Dickishorn made all a running, finding Miss Iris, a soft and now, in the mud and

sheer, a hard nut to crack.

Then, in the 1000m, he

had to be beaten by

the Master, 10-11, and

the Master's son, Bold

Mariner, whose

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Nicholas is linked with a move to the Midlands

Nicholas, Arsenal's new player, was last night centre of a deadline day mystery. Nicholas, who plays Wales' match against the now Cup hosts Spain in Nicolaia amid rumours that he was set to sign for a Midlands club.

"I have had calls from my wife and my agent, but I am not sure what is going on," he said. Nicholas lost his Arsenal place to home defeat by Swans City. It has been rumoured that Nicholas could be moving to Coventry City in exchange for the 19-year-old Thompson, but Arsenal would also have to make a cash adjustment and their manager Terry Neil last night denied knowledge of the deal. "It is news to me," he said.

Coincidentally, Arsenal had £400,000 for Nicholas on deadline day a year ago, but moved to Selhurst Park as part of the deal. Although Nicholas has been happy at Highbury he acknowledged: "The way things are at the moment would have to be interested in a move but I just don't know if there is a place in Wales' game." Nicholas is waiting to hear further news from his agent and said: "There is a chance I could be met at the airport tomorrow."

The transfer deadline puts the transfer deadline to 5.00pm today, a season which has seen a 10% slump in deals to reflect the economic plight of the game. Up to last night there had been approximately 200 transfers, with just a handful this week, including the former England

winger Thomas's free transfer to Middlesbrough from Vancouver Whitecaps.

Yesterday Southampton led a late dash when Lawrie McMenemy paid Oxford United £20,000 for the third division's leading scorer Caselli and an 18-year-old England youth defender, Wright.

In exchange Oxford signed Hebbard for £80,000, and took the striker Lawrence on loan until the end of the season. Oxford also signed Watford's midfield player, Train, for £10,000.

Crystal Palace may be active as well. After the 2-0 defeat by Leicester City on Tuesday their manager Steve Kemble said: "All my players are available." Several of them, including Wicks, Smith and Hilaire, have received transfer requests and Mr Kemble will spend the last few hours anxiously looking for striker having been denied Swindon's Derby and Worthington, now with Leeds United.

The fourth division club Huddersfield have received £30,000 offers from Oxford for their leading scorer, Houchen — and they have to accept even though it is less than half their valuation of the player. Barker's pool's chairman Vince Parker said: "We value him at a more than double figure, but because of our financial position we may be forced to accept. We are being pressured into selling." Orient are also talking terms with the defender Peach, who was released by Swindon Town earlier this season.

Nicholas: signed for Arsenal only a year ago.

Dutch courage on road to Spain

By NORMAN FOX

reinforced by retreating Dalglish and controlled by the reliable Narey.

Without Robertson's service, the Dutch were unable to fight for passes which usually came from behind, but there was no lack of determination in his game. Mr. Stein identified him for special praise, though his overall performance was not enhanced. The Dutch's one-way dynamics intended to win the eye of an unimpressed English referee. The partnership of Dalglish and Brazil is more likely to open good world cup defences.

All of Scotland's best football was concentrated in a first half dominated by the Scottish penalty area with disturbing regularity in a second half much changed from the first.

Even before injuries weakened his squad, Jock Stein, the Scotland manager, was committed to using the first match against England's friendly match at Hampden Park on Tuesday, did little for reputations and gave only a mild fillip to team spirit.

The absence of Souness, Hansen, Robertson and Hartford could not be concealed even though you and our people in the Dutch team, the Hansen in particular was missed. His placid authority and considered forays into the opposition's half cannot easily be replaced.

The Dutch, obviously, still produce skilful players despite production of the difficult. Theirs is a lateral, the Scottish penalty area with disturbing regularity in a second half much changed from the first.

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According to the legislators, who convened today's extraordinary national meeting, it is to "safeguard the future of the game in Scotland as we know it." To some managers and officials the proposal is welcomed. Others

movement by finding space to head in. An off-side decision saved Scotland who had been given false security by a second goal scored by Dalglish from Jordan's feather-flicked pass.

Kieft's header past Rough after half an hour confirmed doubts about a hesitant defence. Even the Dutch team manager Kees Krijnen said: "You will need

Nevertheless, with Gray fending off influenza and Rough slowed by a leg injury, the outcome was satisfactory, especially after losing to Portugal and Spain. Mr. Stein could only be pleased by the performance of his team.

Gray, however, was not the only one to come out on top. The Irishman, who had been a thorn in the side of the Dutch, was substituted until McErlane's drive on the stroke of half-time. Courier, following up, squeezed in the rebound.

In enough dismay already, the Irish helped France to a third goal after 55 minutes. Brotherson slipped in midfield, Larios, almost visibly garrulous beside his tiny colleague, Giresse, drove through the vacuum defence, but was blocked by Platini. The ball fell to Belfone, Platini brought him down and Larios scored emphatically from the penalty spot.

Billy Bingham, in need of lifting his sagging troops, made two substitutions, bringing on one Tulas Roughneake, Caskey for another, McCreery, and replacing McIlroy with Spence. France, too, introduced Battiston for Lopez and, later, Soler for Courtois. By then, though, it was merely an exhibition of their undisciplined skills.

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The Scottish League president David Letham says: "Certain clubs could not survive a prolonged stay outside the top flight. This would mean certain doom. It is essential to maintain the top league despite the fact that there could be a drop in income for some clubs."

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Decision day for Scottish clubs

Hillhead is not the only part of Glasgow where an important decision will be taken today. At the offices of the Scottish Football League in the city, the fate of the League structure north of the border will be decided.

Scotland's 38 senior clubs vote on a controversial plan hatched by the Scottish League management committee to change the League format and the unofficial opinion polls indicate a result as close as the predictions for the Hillhead constituency.

According to the legislators, who convened today's extraordinary national meeting, it is to "safeguard the future of the game in Scotland as we know it." To some managers and officials the proposal is welcomed. Others

have described it as "a coward's charter" designed to protect the team struggling for football division survival year after year.

The plan is to replace the present three-tier system of 10, 14 and 12 clubs with a split of 16, 12, and 12 which would necessitate bringing in two new clubs from the bottom division. To succeed the plan requires a two-thirds majority, in other words 26 votes, and the Scottish League are confident their proposal will go through safely.

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CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS

FOR MATCHES PLAYED MARCH 20th

All dividends are subject to scrutiny

LITTLEWOODS POOLS LIVERPOOL

ANOTHER FANTASTIC SHARE-OUT

THIS WEEK £2091055

TREBLE CHANCE 24 PTS. £2,603.24

23 PTS. £136.12

22½ PTS. £36.00

22 PTS. £6.24

21½ PTS. £8.92

21 PTS. £1.52

Treble Chance Dividends to units of 1/3.

TO CONTACT YOUR LOCAL COLLECTOR ASK YOUR FRIENDS OR NEIGHBOURS

VERNONS POOLS LIVERPOOL

THIS WEEK AGAIN WINNERS GALORE ON THE

£6000000

6 GOES A PENNY TREBLE CHANCE

6 DRAWNS (NOTHING BARRED) £3.25

9 HOMES (NOTHING BARRED) void

10 AWAYS (NOTHING BARRED) £1.00

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Recruitment Opportunities

PERSONNEL Deputy Director

£15,276 - £16,437

Bristol City Council employs 6,000+ people engaged in such diverse activities as running an Airport, Civil Engineering, Cleaning Services and Housing. The overall budget approaches £150m.

The impact of the Deputy Director of Personnel's job will be as strong as professional credibility will sustain in the provision of sound advice to line management on personnel policies and procedures, through to originating draft policy for Member consideration.

An information package with an application form is available from: The Director of Personnel Services, City of Bristol, The Council House, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TR. Telephone: (0272) 26031, ext. 247.

Bristol

The UK Overseas Aid Programme Nursing and Health Services Adviser £15,750-£18,335

This is a London-based appointment with the Administration's Health Advisory team. It involves advising on and monitoring the nursing content of development projects within the UK Aid programme, including the nursing and midwifery aspects of the Technical Cooperation Training Programme; acting as consultant in developing countries (to overseas governments and the ODA) on the organisation of training and on health matters which cover the role of the nurse/midwife and paramedical staff in the community and in hospitals. The successful candidate will be an accomplished communicator, both orally and in writing. Some overseas travel will involve an absence from the UK of approximately 12-14 weeks a year, divided into 3 or 4 tours.

Overseas Development Administration

Technical & Commercial Career Opportunities in Electronics & Optical Fibre Telecommunications

BICC is one of the most progressive international companies in the optical fibre telecommunications field. We are building, in conjunction with Corning Glass of America, the largest and most advanced optical fibre factory in Europe; and we are already laying Europe's first 1300 nm long wavelength system for commercial traffic.

The company is rapidly developing in this area and recent acquisitions of electronics companies in both the U.K. and U.S.A. have established us as a powerful base and world-leader within this field. Further acquisitions are foreseen to strengthen this base, and for this reason we are now seeking a number of qualified people.

If you have experience, are qualified in a relevant discipline, and have a forward thinking, innovative approach in either the technical or commercial fields — we should like to hear from you.

There will be opportunities at all levels for a career with real development potential, and very attractive employment packages will be offered.

Please write in confidence, with a detailed curriculum vitae to: P. B. Wyly, Personnel Planning and Development Officer, BICC plc, PO Box 1, Prescot, Merseyside, L34 5SZ



Chief Executive and Town Clerk's Department
(Readvertisement)

Chief Personnel Officer

Salary £16,983 to £18,315 pa exclusive of London Weighting and Essential User Lump Sum Car Allowance.

The Council have reviewed their Establishment and Management Services functions and have decided to create a Chief Officer post to control the Personnel and Management Services Division, which provides a central manpower advisory service to all Departments of the Council. The work of the Division includes recruitment, training, industrial relations, welfare, safety, salary administration and maintenance of personnel records; O & M assignments and Work Study based bonus incentive schemes. Consideration is also being given to the transfer of the Policy Analysis and Co-ordination Section to the Division.

Applicants should be of high educational standard and professionally qualified with substantial experience in the fields of personnel and management services, preferably within local government.

Separation Allowance and Removal Expenses may be paid. Additional leave at public Bank Holidays.

Application forms and further particulars from the Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Town Hall, The Burroughs, Hendon, London NW4 4BG, quoting ref. no. 5 or telephone 01-202 8282 (Ext. 439).

Closing date Friday, 16th April, 1982.

London Borough of Barnet

THE LONDON UNION OF YOUTH CLUBS

The LYUC invites applications for the newly created post of full-time Chief Executive and responsibility for the organisation of the work of the LYUC. The successful candidate will be committed to the youth service, will lead and motivate the staff team and will work with voluntary and voluntary organisations. It is important to enable the LYUC to realise its full potential. The successful candidate will possess proven administrative skills required in the youth sector, experience in the public sector or the private sector. Salary £12,260.

Application forms and further information from: Lil Butler, LYUC, 1 Aldwych, London WC2B 4CS.

Closing date: 23rd April 1982.

WANTED— SELF-MOTIVATION REWARD—MIN. £10,000

International Recruitment Co. offers a stimulating and high pressure environment where your skills will be rewarded with an excellent income. Full on-going training and marketing back-up. Perf age 25-35, sales oriented background essential. Phone Karen Gee 387 0821.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

Someone to believe in

ASSISTANT NEGOTIATOR

Required to support residential sales department established in new estate agency near Sloane Square. Richard J. Bostick, FRICS, 01-730 9937.

WANT A JOB?

Place yourself on Job-Tel and let the jobs chase you.

01-205 0205
(9.00 a.m.-9.00 p.m.)

DENTAL ESTIMATES BOARD

DENTAL ADVISER

Applications are invited from dentists, dental students to fill a full-time, superannuable, appointment on the DENTAL ESTIMATES BOARD for England and Wales which deals with the estimation of dental treatment under the NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE. The successful applicant should have had experience in orthodontic practice and a dental qualification. Dentistry would be an advantage.

Commencing salary within the range £13,900-£17,250 per annum.

Forms of application and details of the duties involved may be obtained from the Clerk to the Committee of the Dental Estimates Board, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN20 8AD.

Closing date: 12th April, receipt of completed application forms.

Friday, 16th April 1982.

PRODUCTION MANAGER

Required to control the day-to-day running of an Engineering plant based in North Lancashire. Applicants male/female should have a first class knowledge of aircraft component manufacture and fitting, also of general engineering, on a small scale and fabrication. It would also be advantageous for applicants to have a knowledge in aircraft / aircraft stretch forming and Morden hot form pressing.

Salary negotiable and company vehicle will be provided.

Write giving details to: Box No. 1388 G The Times.

WE ARE LOOKING

for a young person who speaks Standard English and is interested in travel. Good opportunities for personal development. Tel. 754 4697.

Schlumberger offer an excellent opportunity to an experienced

GEOPHYSICIST

In a key position in expanding and developing our borehole seismic market from our North Continental Europe Division headquarters based in The Hague.

The job will involve:

—Close contact and follow up with clients
—Extensive travel in Europe
—Training and supervision of computer centre personnel
—Organising seminars for clients and staff

The ideal candidate:

—Will have a university degree in Geophysics
—Will have 5 years experience in industry, including involvement in borehole Geophysics
—Must be fluent in English, and a good knowledge of German would be an advantage
—Through initiative and creativity will continue to develop our seismic expertise, and his career.

Written applications only, please, to:

—The Recruiting Manager
Schlumberger
Koningsweg 15
2514 AG The Hague
Netherlands

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SERVICES

Industrial Relations Legal Information Bulletin

Industrial Relations Services is looking for additional writers to join its small team of specialist Research Officers, who contribute material to Industrial Relations Legal Information Bulletin, a fortnightly subscription journal.

Besides requiring a sound knowledge of labour legislation and case law, particularly that relating to individual employment rights, a general understanding of industrial relations is essential. The successful candidates must have the ability to analyse employment legislation in a way related to the problems experienced in industry, and not just from a legal point of view. They must also be able to write in a clear, accurate and concise form and under the pressure of publication deadlines.

Provided these criteria are met, neither formal legal qualifications nor previous journalistic training are essential, though either or both would be an advantage. Research Officers receive a salary of £12,100 per annum (reviewed in January), with a minimum five weeks' holiday.

Applications setting out full details of how you match our requirements should reach us by 26 April at the latest, and be addressed to: The Editor, IRLIB, 67 Maygrove Road, London NW6 2EJ.

TRAINEE PROGRAMMERS

Manufacturers Hanover Trust, which is the fourth largest American bank, is looking for highly motivated university graduates interested in a career in Data Processing. Degree subject is irrelevant, but "A" level Maths is required.

Both new graduates and those with other commercial experience are welcome to apply. Full training will be given. Salary offered will be commensurate with age and experience. Attractive new offices, City location with foreign travel a possibility later on. Written applications only to:

Mr C. R. French, Manager,

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY

QUEENSBRIDGE HOUSE

60 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON EC4V 3EN

to be received by 7th April, 1982.

CITY OF LONDON

Deputy City Engineer

The office of Deputy City Engineer is vacant following the promotion of the previous holder and it becomes necessary to find a successor. This is a most interesting and varied post concerning Highways and Bridges of the City, Structural Services, Traffic Management, Road Safety and other functions.

Candidates are required to be Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers and to have had municipal experience. They should preferably be between 40 and 55 years of age.

The salary of the office is £19,386 per annum rising to a maximum of £21,458 per annum inclusive by four annual increments.

Full particulars and application form from The Town Clerk, Corporation of London, P.O. Box 270, Guildhall, London EC2P 3EJ (telephone 01-606 3030, Extension 2426).

Completed application form to be returned by 13th April, 1982.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

RESEARCHERS

in the Europe Research Department of its London-based International Secretariat.

1. RESEARCHER

to work on Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Republic of Ireland and United Kingdom.

The work includes investigating human rights abuses in the above countries, preparing material on them and advising on initiatives to be taken by Amnesty International, particularly in relation to prisoners of conscience, trial procedures and the treatment of prisoners. Knowledge of relevant political background and local conditions is desirable. Fluent German essential; French an asset.

(The allocation of countries may change.)

2. RESEARCHER

to work on the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Work involves investigation on the USSR and Czechoslovakia, identifying and documenting political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty. Candidates should have a specialist knowledge of these countries, especially of their political and legal background. Fluent Russian essential.

The ability to seek out and evaluate information objectively and to communicate well in English, both in writing and orally, is essential for both posts.

Salary £13,300 per annum (index-linked). For a detailed job specification and application form send a large s.a.e. to the Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF, or telephone 01-336 7733 ext. 285. Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 28 April 1982.

Recruitment Advertising

Ring 01 278 9161

JAPAN 150

Educational, Careers and Retraining

SECONDARY HEADS' ASSOCIATION

AND

HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE

Applications are invited for the post of

GENERAL SECRETARY

which will fall vacant when the present holder retires on 1st October 1983. Salary will be not less than £14,365.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM S.H.A., 29 GORDON SQUARE, LONDON WC1H 9PS.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE

Entrance and Foundation Scholarships

Scholarships up to value of three-quarters of the fees may be awarded.

Examination at Marlborough 10th-12th May 1982. Applications to the Registrar (0672-52884) by 10th April 1982.

MILLFIELDS SCHOLARSHIPS

The following have been awarded academic and music scholarships at Millfields School from September 1982.

ACADEMIC SCHOLARS

Marcus Handley, Waller House, Newark; Jonathan Lamb, Newland House, Tadworth; John Lewis, Great Marlow; Anna Macmillan, Anna Alcock, Millfield Junior School (Edgar Hall); Daniel Duke, Millfield Junior School (Edgar Hall); Neil Elliott, Millfield Junior School (Edgar Hall).

MUSIC SCHOLARS

Tiffany Thomas, The Mayes School, Epsom; Christopher Scott, St. George's School, Leatherhead; Heather Norton, Chichester High School For Girls; Ashley Garner, Taunton Junior School.

In addition to these scholarships, a substantial number of bursaries have been awarded for the coming academic year.

UNIVERSITY OF TUNIS Invites applicants for posts of ASSISTANT, MAITRE-ASSISTANT, MAITRE de CONFERENCES IN ENGLISH

1. Specialities: British, Social History, Literature, Applied Linguistics.
2. Qualifications: PhD; Post-Graduate M.A. or equivalent.
3. Experience: University teaching experience required.
4. Salary: Base of scale £6,000-7,500 (subject to 10% increment).
5. Contract: 2 years contract. Return passage for teacher and family, because of distance (arrival 50th April, departure 10th April).
6. Application: With 3 letters of recommendation and curriculum vitae to the Tunisian Embassy, 29 Princes Gate, London, SW7.

University of London Careers Advisory Service CAREERS ADVISER

Applications are invited from graduates for appointment to a vacant post in the team of careers advisers on the staff of the University of London Careers Advisory Service. Previous employment at all levels, for 3 years, in a suitable field, including field, is essential and experience or training in vocational guidance or personnel work would be an advantage. There is an overriding requirement. Preference may be given to candidates with a science or educational background.

The duties of the post involve providing careers advice for students and graduates of the University and assisting them in their careers. Salary will be in accordance with age and experience within Grade II of the National Salary Scale for Administrative Officers, currently £10,160 - £12,850 per annum plus £1,035 London Allowance, plus the University Superannuation Scheme.

Further particulars and application form, obtainable from the Personnel Officer, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, Tel: 01-586 8000 ext. 16. Closing date for applications: 16 April 1982.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

Institute of Irish Studies RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Queen's University of Belfast, in conjunction with the History of Technology and the Environmental for Northern Ireland, is seeking a Research Fellow in Industrial Archaeology for a period of two years.

The Fellow would be mainly concerned with the record of industrial sites within Northern Ireland, based in the Under Museums and in the Under Libraries, and in extending the existing work of the British Institute of Industrial Archaeology into the field of Industrial Archaeology.

The salary for the post is £2,000 p.a. plus, and applicants should be in the early stages of research in fields such as history, geography, architecture, engineering or library studies. Industrial archaeologists would be an advantage.

Applications, from the Secretary to the Research Committee, M.R. Queen's University of Belfast, 97 Stranmillis Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland, should be lodged with him by 23 April 1982.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

CHAIR OF JAPANESE STUDIES

Applications are invited for the Chair of Japanese Studies which (all vacant on retirement of Emeritus Professor T. J. W. Jackson) the person appointed will also be DIRECTOR of the Centre for Japanese Studies in the first instance. The University is seeking a person whose work is in the broad range of social sciences relating to modern Japan, and who has a high degree of competence in an area of study to include Japanese literature, Japanese Language, and who will be able to demonstrate interests of the school.

The salary for the post is to be in the range for £12,000-£13,500 (minimum £12,750 a year; average £12,800 a year). Further details from the Registrar and Secretary, the University, 22 Park Lane, St. John's Wood, NW8 1EP, where applications may be obtained. Closing date 19th April 1982. Ref: 2377.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a post doctoral research assistant to work on the electron microscopy of organic solids, commencing in October 1982. The appointment will be for one year in the first instance. The University is seeking a person with a high degree of competence in an area of study to include Japanese literature, Japanese Language, and who will be able to demonstrate interests of the school.

The salary will be in the range for £12,000-£13,500 (minimum £12,750 a year; average £12,800 a year). Further details from the Registrar and Secretary, the University, 22 Park Lane, St. John's Wood, NW8 1EP, where applications may be obtained. Closing date 19th April 1982. Ref: 2377.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

PROFESSORSHIP OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

The Secretary, and, if proposed to an election, the Professorship of Physical Chemistry which falls vacant on 1st October 1982. The stipend of the professor is at present £19,870 per annum.

Applications (two copies), naming three referees but without testimonials, should be received not later than 24th May 1982 by Professor J. M. Thomas, Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB3 0EP, by April 20th.

? Career Problems?

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davall

BBC 1

BBC 2

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Radio 4

10.00 The World Tonight.

11.00 A Book Bedtime: "Dorky Park" by Martin Cruz Smith (9).

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.00 News By-Election special.

12.23 By-Election special.

VHF as it above except as follows: 6.25-6.30 am Weather and Travel. 9.05 For Schools.

10.30-11.45 Late News by Moltke.

12.00 News For Schools.

11.00 Study on 4. 11.30-12.15 am Open University.

12.00 News.

12.20 Town Hall Rules OK? Nigel Rees finds out how local government works.

10.30 Day Service.

10.45 Morning Story: "Farewell to Biscayana" by David Bean.

11.00 News and Travel.

11.20 Study on 4.

12.00 News.

12.20 You and Yours.

12.27 Brain of Britain 1982 +

12.55 Weather and Travel.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.00 Women's Hour.

2.00 Weather and Travel.

3.02 Play: "Two Steps On The Precious Line" by Peter Simpkin.

4.00 Home Base: People and places that always make the national headlines.

4.15 Bookshelf.

4.45 Story Time: "The Last Resort" by Pamela Hansford Johnson (9).

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather and Programme News.

6.00 News and Financial Report.

6.30 Any Answers?

6.45 It's a Bargain.

7.00 The Archers.

7.28 Time for Verse: The nature of poetry as sound.

7.30 Kaleidoscope.

8.00 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: Concert: Dukas, Beethoven.

8.50 The Other Tigray Story by Sam McHugh.

9.10 Concert (Part 2) Haydn, Elgar.

9.30 Weather.

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GLC taken to law again as Tories challenge budget

By David Walker

The Greater London Council's defeat over cheap fares was yesterday invoked in court for the first time as an important legal precedent when a Conservative-controlled London borough sought to have the GLC's budget for 1982-83 declared illegal.

Lawyers for the borough of Kensington and Chelsea asked the divisional court to nullify the Labour GLC's rate precept. In making it the GLC had neglected its "fiduciary duty" to ratepayers—a key phrase in the law lords' verdict that the GLC had acted unlawfully last autumn in cutting fares.

Mr Anthony Scrivener QC, for Kensington, told Mr Justice McNeil that the precept issued by the GLC earlier this month was illegal on two grounds. It contained an element for subsidy of council house rents that unfairly discriminated between the boroughs. Another element for £10m to add to the GLC's balances.

Mr Scrivener made extensive references to the cheap fares case brought against the GLC by the borough of Bromley. Echoing the case made by Bromley's lawyers, he said: "The bases of many GLC decisions are very difficult to determine."

If Kensington's challenge to the 1982-83 precept is upheld the finances of London government could be thrown into

The hearing continued today.

Brezhnev plea to China

Continued from page 1
the two countries were joined by strong economic and cultural ties.

The Soviet proposals for better relations with its Eastern neighbours come when the Russians feel especially threatened by the tough line the United States is taking. They have long been worried by a sense of encirclement by enemies and as Nato prepares to deploy new missiles on the Soviet Union's western flank, Moscow believes it is increasingly urgent to lessen tension in the East.

For the past month the Rus-

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sians have been putting out discreet feelers to the Chinese, calling on them to renew the border talks and declaring that Moscow's door was open for better relations.

□ Peking: China is not likely to take up in the immediate future the offer made by Mr Brezhnev. There was no official Chinese reaction to the appeal, but diplomatic sources said that Soviet proposals made in the past few months about negotiations on frontier disputes had led China to say it did not envisage an immediate resumption of the talks. AFP

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